密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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"Democracy and the Eastern Question"
By C. F. Remer

The Secret Treaties—Observations
By T. R. Jernigan

Conquering the Gobi Desert With the Modern Motor Car

Lack of Forests Cause Serious Railway Damage in China
By Hollington K. Tong

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Vol. IX No. 8

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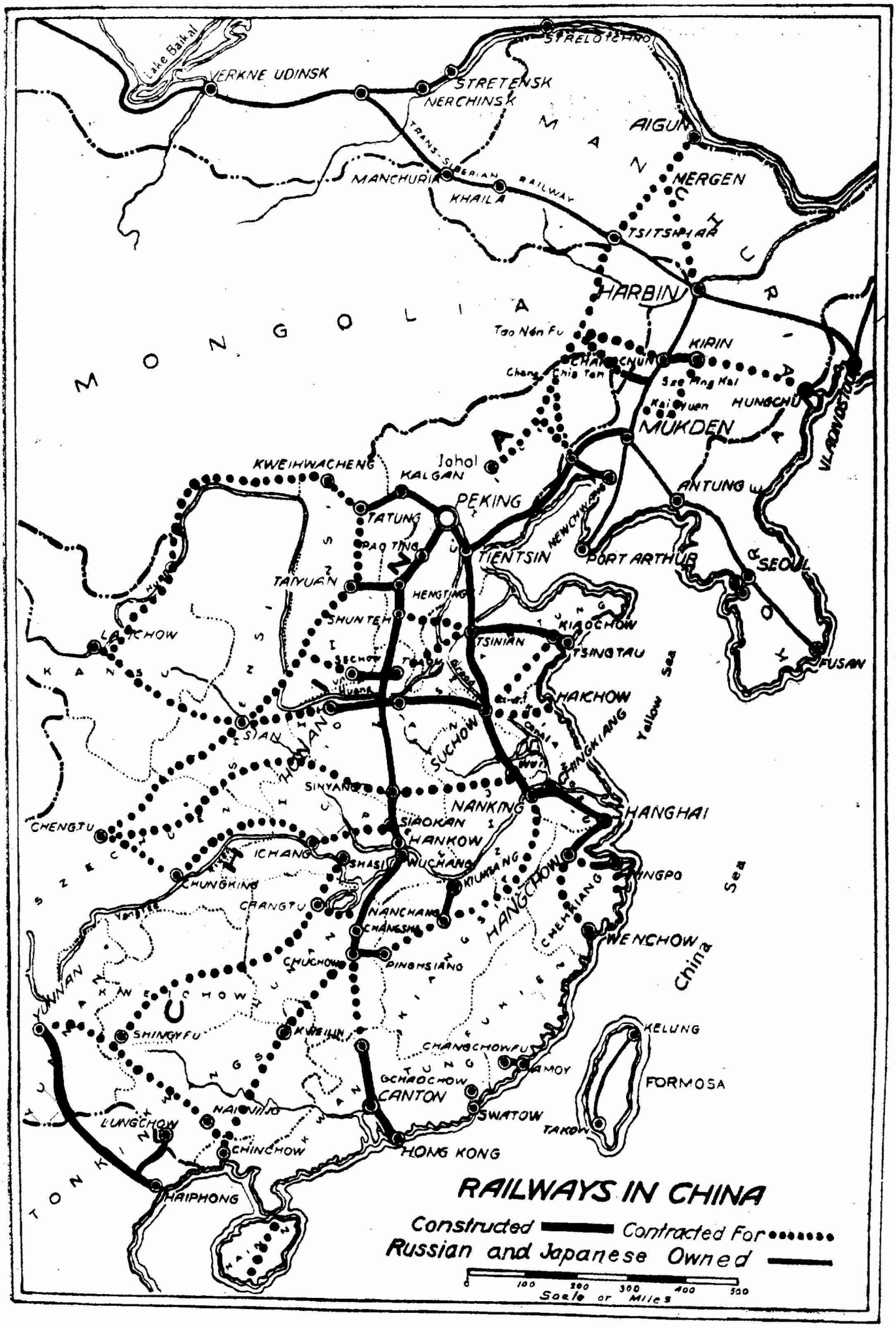
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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Anglo-Japanese Alliance, signed originally on January 30, 1902, revised and renewed on August 12, 1905, and again revised and renewed on July 13, 1911, will expire on July 13, 1921. Recent newspaper reports state that already the Japanese are sending emissaries to London looking towards the renewal of the pact. The preamble of the compact now in force contains the following provisions:

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all the Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

(c) The maintenance of the territorial right of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defense of their special interests in those regions:

The six articles of the convention then follow:

(1) It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights and interests.

(2) If by reason of an unprovided attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either of the High Contracting Parties should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

(3) The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other,

enter into a separate agreement with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

(4) Should either of the High Contracting Parties conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall impose on such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such an arbitration treaty is in force.

(5) The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in circumstances entered into the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the military and naval authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and frankly upon all questions of mutual interests.

(6) The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

THE *Peking Daily News*, a Chinese newspaper published in the English language at the Capital, in a discussion of the possible renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had the following to say in a recent issue:

"When we ask whether there is good reason from the British point of view why the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should be renewed, the answer is an emphatic 'No!' It is easy enough and altogether beside the point to urge that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has served a more or less useful purpose in the past, that the Japanese navy dealt with the situation in the Far East during the years before the war in which it had been necessary to concentrate the British naval forces in European waters, that the Japanese navy had policed the China seas during the war, and so forth. For all this Japan has been amply repaid—see Japanese trade statistics for the years 1914-1918, see the financial and economic stranglehold she has acquired in China, and so forth. Moreover, it is not to be forgotten that Japan was not *asked* to enter the war. She did so of her own accord, and, as events have shown, for her own advantage. Japanese claims on the Allies have been more than met, even materially, so that they may be disregarded altogether. On the moral and political side, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has imposed on Great Britain a most irksome silence. Great Britain has to stand by, muzzled, inarticulate, bound hand and foot, whilst such little Japanese enterprises as the Twenty-one demands of 1915, the annexation of Korea, and similar outrages have been taken in hand. We merely refer in passing to the price the Allies had every now and then to pay for Japanese loyalty during the war.

"There was a time when Great Britain stood for liberalism in the best sense. For centuries the British flag represented the highest ideals. To look back over a century only we recall that Europe owed its freedom to Great Britain in the first two decades of the nineteenth century; that without British support Greece would never again in all probability have become a nation; without British help there might not have been any United Italy; without British insistence the slave trade might still be flourishing; without British indignation King Bomba's successors might still be torturing their prisoners; without British sympathy neither Bulgaria nor Armenia would be more to-day than historical expressions; without British protection the Reformers of 1898 would not one of them have survived; without the best that there is in British political life, thousands of Chinese would to-day be still slaves on the Rand and South Africa would be the home of undying hatreds instead of the finest extant example of the fruits of the practical application of liberal principles. But in the Far East, since the unequal yoking together of 1902, there is hardly a single liberal thing to British credit. And what is the mess of pottage for which Britain has bartered her birthright? The telegrams just to hand tell us. They tell us of the delectable spectacle of a British Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council leading triumphantly to the ballot a phalanx of Japanese bent on the conversion of Shanghai, 'the Model Settlement,' into a 'place of residence as closely akin as possible in the manner of government to their native land,' which manner of government is the Prussian manner. That is a perfect type of that to which British liberalism under the bonds of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is reduced. For the sake of her own reputation, for the sake of her own best traditions, for the sake of the best that is in her, Great Britain must get rid of the yoke as soon as she can. The day has come when there is no longer need to trust, fearfully to trust, Japan to keep the peace of the Far East. The compulsion to keep the British fleet practically confined to European waters has disappeared with the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, even had not the American authorities decided to send half their new fleet to the Pacific. There is no need for squeamish hesitation as to some imaginary sense of obligation, no need to invoke considerations of international courtesy, no need to stand on mock ceremony.

"WHEN we ask ourselves whether consideration of the peace of the Far East dictates a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance the answer is again in the emphatic negative. The peace of the Far East depends primarily on the goodwill of the people of the Far East. Under the protection afforded by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and of the necessities of the Allies in the war, Japan has succeeded in an-

tagonizing the people of this country against herself. Given the renewed protection of an Alliance, Japan is not likely to conduct herself very differently from what she has done in the past few years, and her conduct may and probably will result in something even worse than strained relations; in which case the Alliance would have precipitated the very thing it is intended to prevent. With a real understanding between Britain and the United States, even if the League of Nations should disappoint many hopes, the peace of the Far East would be assured, and to multiply machinery to that end is simply to multiply opportunities and probabilities of disaster. Many a good ship has been ruined through being over engined. We hope to be able to record, long before the next 12th July comes round, that there is no likelihood whatever that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is to be renewed. In the meantime Britons in the Far East that are heartily sick of the Alliance should look to it that their sentiments are made known to their home government."

THE Law Codification Commission has just published the Second Revised Draft of the English version of the Criminal Code of the Republic of China. The new publication runs to 122 pages and is divided into two parts. Part I deals with the General Provisions of the Code whilst Part II treats of Special Offences and Punishments. There are altogether 377 Articles. The second revised draft of the Criminal Code is the work of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, president of the Commission, a graduate of Yale University, who studied in Europe for many years. Dr. Wang is former Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs, having devoted more than two years to this important task of revising the codes of China. Assisted by a competent Chinese and foreign staff, he is now engaged in revising the code of criminal procedure and the civil code in which will be combined the commercial code and the code of civil procedure. The actual drafting of the civil code and the code of procedure, it is learned, will commence two years later. As soon as funds are available, Dr. Wang will send experts to the different provinces to study local customs and practices so that the codes when revised will be in harmony with actual conditions. It is expected that in five years the revision of all these laws will be completed and promulgated. In this work of great importance Dr. Wang is playing no small part. What he has already accomplished is shown in the finished product of the Criminal Code before us which will be promulgated by mandate after having passed parliament.

CHINA is making gradual progress toward legal reform. Less than two decades ago she used the oldest code in the world. This

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oldest code consisted of a collection of rules and precedents handed down from dynasty to dynasty, but various alterations made in the collection from time to time during the last ten years mark true progress in this country. "Vengeance, which for centuries had been the basis of punishment and which only accentuated the danger of the presence of the predatory type of humanity," said the president of the Law Codification Commission some time ago in a press interview, "has been replaced by scientific principles since criminology was made a science. In consequence, there has been a revision of the penal codes in nearly every civilized land during the last two or three decades. This reform, although it has been slower in Switzerland and other continental countries, is receiving from them even more assiduous and scientific consideration. In Asia, Japan adopted a new criminal code in 1907, Siam in 1908, and China is busy overhauling her penal laws, slowly but carefully." After China's laws have been thoroughly modernized, the move toward the cancellation of exterritoriality will naturally follow.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the codification of the laws, the training and personal character of the men who are to preside in the courts will have to be taken into serious consideration by the Chinese government without further delay. On this question, in the opinion of an American jurist, will hinge the abolition of exterritoriality, for it is better to have a bad law

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and an honest judge than a good law and a dishonest judge. The same authority rightly pointed out that China would make a serious mistake if she started out under her new judicial system with judges who have a mere superficial knowledge of the law. The president of the Law Codification Commission appears to share this view, as is shown in the following conclusion of an interesting address he made before the Chinese Social and Political Science Association on April 1: "But after all no code of procedure, however perfect, could fulfil the expectations of the legislator unless administered by a capable and impartial judiciary, and in conclusion I would quote the words of Ferri, which, though spoken of Italy, are equally true of any country attempting to reform its laws. 'There is a marked difference,' he says, 'between England, where criminal law, not yet codified, theoretically very imperfect, but administered by excellent judges, is thoroughly satisfactory, and Italy, where, after twenty-five years spent in compiling a code, but with a Bench incapable of scientific thought and dependent on the executive power, criminal justice is discredited, vexatious for the honest, and powerless against the guilty.' The two supreme conditions for a magistracy capable of its terrible and difficult mission are the scientific capacity and the independence of judges."

WELL-WISHERS of China lose hope when they learn that an irredeemable militarist like General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Fengtien and Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, has succeeded in having Meng En-yuan, military governor of Kirin, removed simply because the latter refused to support a nominee of General Chang's as civil governor of Kirin. The government issued on July 6 a mandate appointing Governor Meng Wei-wei "Chiangchun," a mere empty title, and ordered him to go to Peking to assume an imaginary office. In another mandate General Pao Kuei-ching, military governor of Heilungkiang, who is a *protege* of General Chang, was appointed General Meng's successor. From now on General Chang's influence will be extended to the whole of the Three Eastern Provinces. In some quarters the removal of General Meng from office is taken as a victory for the former Prime Minister General Tuan Chi-jui's faction, which has been backing him all along. That General Meng's followers in Kirin should have threatened to declare independence of Peking, realizing the seriousness of their own position upon the assumption of the Tuchunship by General Pao, who will work for the interests of those who have been supporting him, has been expected. The latest information from Peking is the dispatch of more mediators by the Central government to Kirin to persuade General Meng to give up his office and go to Peking. Undoubtedly General Meng will accept this advice eventually, and in consequence his influence in a part of Manchuria will be eliminated.

WITH the elimination of General Meng's influence, General Chang Tso-ling will realize his ambition to be Lord of Manchuria, and in the future Japan will have to deal with him only whenever any question concerning that part of China arises. He is already under Japan's influence, and will offer little or no opposition to any aggressive plans with regard to Manchuria which Tokio may decide upon. The day on which Pan-Manchurianism is accomplished by General Chang Tso-ling through the removal of the last obstacle in the person of General Meng, the fate of Manchuria is sealed. It is much easier for Japan to take over the control of Manchuria from one man than from many when the moment for which she is waiting arrives. General Chang has been selected for that role. General Meng in a way is a victim of Japanese underhand policy in China. All those Chinese officials or officers who have shown an anti-Japanese attitude have been served by Japan with a warning that sooner or later they will be removed from Manchuria in the same manner. Though the present quarrel between General Chang and General Meng

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appears to be a personal one, there is deep significance behind it, and time alone can shed light upon it.

Mr. Millard's New Book*

BY C. F. REMER

SOME of the people of America and England try to follow the events of the Far East in the newspapers that they read. Whatever may be true in England, certainly the American has a sorry time of it. There are not many newspapers in America that give intelligent attention to the Far East. The *New York Times*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Boston Transcript* are among them. Most of the newspapers are more like the one that spoke of President Yuan Shih-kai as President Y. S. Kai of China!

Many of the foreigners in the Far East try to follow the chief events of the part of the world in which they live, in many cases with but moderate success. Newspapers seldom follow events through to the end. There are some foreigners who do not even try. To convince yourself of this make the following experiment, Ask a friend to name five Chinese who are known in China and to tell you something about each man. Ask another friend, and another. The result will be illuminating.

Then there are many Chinese and Japanese who read English and who want to know what the foreigners know and think about the Far East.

To all of these, Americans and Britons at home, foreigners in the Far East and English-reading Chinese and Japanese Mr. Millard has something to say. Those who have read a telegram or two about the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, about the Shibusawa plan for American-Japanese financial cooperation in China, about the various attempts of China to join the Allies and have spent time in a vain search for further information, will find that he has brought just this information together and that he presents a connected account of the last few years. Mr. Millard gives us what we expect to get from newspapers and magazines and never quite succeed in getting, news about what preceded a "front page" event and what came after it.

This is at once the strength and weakness of the book. It has the important virtues of a full newspaper account and the failings of such

*Democracy and the Eastern Question, the Problem of the Far East as Demonstrated by the Great War and its Relation to the United States of America, by Thomas F. Millard. New York: The Century Company; 1919. Shanghai: The Chinese American Publishing Company; $4.30.

an account. The chief of these virtues is that the book gives information. When you have read the book you know a great deal about what has happened in the Far East since the tragic summer of 1914. It was Mr. Millard's first business to see to this and he has done it. This may seem a small thing and one easily accomplished. In reality it must have been a difficult and at times a dangerous thing. The effect of this information is cumulative and it cannot be shown in any comment on the book. The book itself must be read. Leaving out of account the conclusions of the author and his recommendations, the book ought to be read for the information that it contains.

But the reader who has the information is interested in the conclusions and has no desire to leave them out of account.

Mr. Millard's first generalization is that the Eastern question is a quarrel between militarism and democracy. This generalization is not used after its statement in the first chapter. The really useful statement is that the Eastern question is a clash between "economic imperialism" and the "open door." The disease of the Far East is economic imperialism and the cure is the open door. The following quotations bring this out and show the significant position that is assigned to the United States.

After a brief history of the open door and of the efforts of John Hay, the author says:

> These principles are habitually termed the Hay Doctrine and the doctrine embodies now, as it did then, the true basis for any solution of the Eastern problem.
>
> The Hay doctrine cannot in my opinion be resuscitated and maintained hereafter except by the active participation of the United States of America in supporting it.
>
> Almost every modern authority on the Eastern question has reached a conclusion that of all the Western nations the United States, because of geographical juxtaposition and modern economic propulsions, has the greatest practical interest in the future course of China, and also that no satisfactory future for China can be assured without the direct and active participation—some say leadership—of America.

Now what shall be said of this way of putting the Eastern question? In the first place the statement that the United States must assume leadership "because of geographical juxtaposition and modern economic propulsions" seems to be a surrender to a viewpoint that is rejected in other parts of the book. Certainly Mr. Millard never comes within miles of agreeing to the settlement of Japan's apparent claims upon any such principles.

Secondly, the opposition of the open door to the methods of economic imperialism is not so clear to others as it is to Mr. Millard. The open door has been interpreted in two ways. One interpretation makes it consistent with spheres of influence at least. It has been so interpreted in official documents. Assurance has frequently been given that the nation aquiring a preferred position would not discriminate against others in commercial dealings, such as railroad rates and access to markets. The position is tenable that the open door means no more than that the trading right of all nations would be respected throughout Chinese territory.

The other interpretation makes the open door inconsistent with any and all of the familiar steps of economic and political control. Mr. Millard believes that this second interpretation is the correct one but he cannot deny that the other exists. It is not just to create the impression that the other nations are not living up to promises when they proceed upon the first interpretation.

Is it not fairer to England and France to state frankly that the open door may mean that they have no obligation to act against the aquisition of influence except when their nationals are discriminated against and then ask them to join the United States in such an interpretation as will save the Far East from becoming a battle ground for selfish economic privileges. The open door is not something that the various nations have agreed to and that they have all failed to live up to. It is rather a weapon against aggression and a goal to be attained in the Far East.

Professor Dewey has pointed out that every question in the world can be best stated as a concrete question. An attempt to state the Eastern question as a concrete question brings out the third point that I wish to make. Mr. Millard has said that the question is a clash between the open door and economic imperialism. Now if we put this into concrete terms what shall we say. The problem seems to be, Who shall control China and especially China's economic resources? By "economic imperialism" evidently is meant the answer of Japan to this question, that answer being that Japan is to control. What is meant by the phrase "the open door." It seems to mean that China is to be controlled by the Chinese and if it does mean this why is the United States more interested than England or France? Mr. Millard's answer is not entirely clear. At times he puts it upon historical grounds or upon broad humanitarian grounds and again he puts it upon the ground of geographical position and "modern economic propulsions." The reader feels that when Mr. Millard uses the phrase the open door he has the United States in mind but he is not certain whether the reason is an idealistic one or an economic one.

When Mr. Millard turns to consider the internal affairs of China he has things to say

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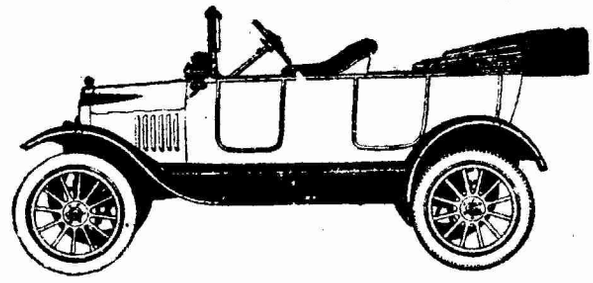

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that ought to make the Chinese who read the book pause and consider the state of their country. Mr. Millard is no conservative. He is an American liberal with a vigorous liking for democracy and a no less vigorous liking for China. He has no kind words to say for aggressive or even vigorously nationalistic economic policies. But, listen to these sentences!

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Some months ago Mr. H. G. H. Woodhead, editor of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, published a booklet upon the problems of China in which he said practically the same thing that Mr. Millard says, and he is another liberal friend of China. When such men as he and Mr. Millard come to the conclusion that China must undergo some form of foreign administrative control, the Chinese may well spend some time in considering what the imperialist, the conservative and the scoffer at all things Chinese are saying.

Read in the light of the peace treaty this book will cause a little self-examination on the part of the Westerners also. Mr. Millard puts China's appeal to the other nations thus: "China's appeal to the democratic nations amounts to a cry to be delivered from the old system of predatory penetration and exploitation, and to be allowed, and helped, to work out a peaceful national destiny on democratic lines."

Has the peace treaty helped China along this road?

Let us hope that the terms for the great loan that is now under negotiation will not leave the Westerners in China with as much to explain as has the peace treaty. The terms for the loan when they are published will show whether the protests of China and such books as Mr. Millard's are at last making an impression where an impression needs to be made. It is time for open, honest and friendly cooperation with China. Mr. Millard's book, in spite of its criticisms of Japan, is a contribution toward such cooperation for it is now impossible to achieve open and honest cooperation in the affairs of China without a critical and a complete examination of the things that have been done in China since August 1914.

St. John's University, July 17, 1919.

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Observations

IN submitting the Treaty of Peace to the Senate President Wilson stated that it was the effort of the conference to insure the lasting triumph of freedom and right. And also referred to the "old entanglements and agreements of every kind which stood in the way." There "were the promises made in the days when might was right" and as "these could not always be honorably disregarded, it was consequently difficult to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and hence some fruits of the grafting may be temporarily bitter, but the majority of the conference desired to shake off the bad influences and illegitimate and demoralizing ambitions and expedients from which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung." The old entanglements and agreements of every kind which embarrassed the conference to open a clearer and wider way for the permanent triumph of freedom and right, were the secret treaties which were entered into by four of the Allied nations, and which provided for the disposition of and possession of lands that did not belong to either of them. The United States was never a member of what is known as the Allied or Entente nations, and when the President went to the peace conference he knew nothing about these secret compacts with the four Entente Powers concerning the future possession of the province of Shantung, and China was as ignorant that one of her provinces had been practically transferred to the control of Japan. The agreement signed by the four Powers for the spoliation of the territory of China originated in the wish to please Japan and allay her opposition to what the principal Allied nations desired. The reported facts show that the existence of the secret treaties were revealed at a session of the conference, when the fate of the German islands in the Pacific was under discussion, and when the President proposed that the mandatory system be applied to these islands. It was then that Mr. Lloyd George admitted the existence of a prior arrangement, and, at his request, Baron Makino explained to the President what that arrangement was. The arrangement was that Japan was to be given outright all the German islands north of the equator, and this arrangement was agreed to in writing by England, France and Italy. The situation was naturally embarrassing, in that the President was placed in the position of having to tacitly recognize what England, France and Italy had agreed to in writing or repudiate it and leave the conference. But immediately after the disclosure of the secret treaty, it appeared that another existed with Japan which included the British, French and Italian promises to support the claim of Japan to Shantung in consideration of Japan undertaking to allow China to enter the war.

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Now at this juncture, the world became aware for the first time that Japan had repeatedly refused to let China take part in the European War, and that Japan had barred China from participating in the recapture of Kiachow from the Germans in 1914. In November 1915, when England and the European Entente nations specially requested China to enter the European conflict, the government of Japan again refused its consent through Baron Ishii. But events were moving rapidly and Japan foresaw the signs of the times. Early in 1917, when the United states broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and invited all the neutral countries of the world to follow her example, Japan did not waste any time to insure her claim to Shantung at the peace conference in anticipation of China being present at the conference to plead her own cause. The move to checkmate China and neutralize her just plea was adroitly made by Viscount Motono. It would seem from what follows, that the Viscount and the British Ambassador, at Tokio, Sir Conyngham Greene, had a private talk relating to Shantung and the German islands north of the equator and as soon as the Ambassador could communicate to his government the subject of the talk and the views of the Viscount he was directed to address the Japanese government as follows:

My dear Excellency: With reference to the subject of our conversation of the 27th ultimo, when your Excellency informed me of the desire of the Imperial Government to receive an assurance that on the occasion of a peace conference His Britannic Majesty's Government will support the claims of Japan in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator, I have the honor, under instructions received from his Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to communicate to you the following message from His Britannic Majesty's Government:

His Britannic Majesty's Government accede with pleasure to the request of the Japanese government for an assurance that they will support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator on the occasion of the peace conference; it being understood that the Japanese government will in the eventual peace settlement treat in the same spirit Great Britain's claims to the German islands south of the equator.

I avail myself of this opportunity, M. le Ministre, to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

CONYNGHAM GREENE,
His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador.

To his Excellency, Viscount Ichiro Motono, his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In reply to the above communication from the British Ambassador Viscount Motono, after the usual diplomatic exchange of courtesies, wrote on January 21, 1917, these words:

The Japanese government is deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit in which your government has given assurance and happy to note it as fresh proof of the close ties that unite the two Allied Powers. I take pleasure in stating that the Japanese government on its part is fully prepared to support in the same spirit the claims which may be put forward at the peace conference by His Majesty's Britannic Government in regard to the German possessions in the islands south of the equator.

About the same time Viscount Motono was finishing his talk with the British Ambassador and receiving the approval of the British government of the designs of Japan on Shantung and the islands north of the equator, the Viscount was making overtures to the French and Italian governments on the same subject, and also received from each of these governments similar assurances of their consent for Japan to do practically as she pleased. And neither of the three nations named had any more title to the land they were giving away than his Satanic Majesty had to the earth he offered the Savior on the Mount. It was thus that Japan, by obtaining the previous agreement of England, France and Italy, made her individual position

at the peace conference unassailable. At the Portsmouth peace conference Japan found herself in the disadvantageous position of having to retrocede to China, upon the insistence of Russia, rights previously granted by China in connection with the leased territory of Port Arthur. But Japan did not mean to be caught half-asleep again and has undoubtedly kept wide awake before and at the conference. From whatever viewpoint the secret treaties and the causes may be looked at the view is bad. China wanted to follow the example of the United States and declare war against Germany, but it is now known why she made such a wabble before publishing her declaration and why it was so unreasonably delayed. The influence of Japan with the Peking government has brought great injustice and wrong to China, and it would have been better for the good name of all concerned had the secret treaties been kept a secret.

IT is probable that no one has grown so rapidly within the past few months in the popular opinion of his countrymen as ex-President Taft. The ex-President was known to be a sound lawyer, but during his presidential term he seemed to fail in impressing the people of his ability as an executive officer. But during the discussions on the subjects before the peace conference Mr. Taft evidences a mental grasp of international relations that has placed him far ahead of the acknowledged leaders of the political party with which he has been associated, and reference is here specially made to the speech Mr. Taft delivered in June at Albany, New York, before a convention composed of eight hundred delegates in favor of the League of Nations. At this convention a resolution was unanimously adopted and forwarded to the two Senators of New York, and to Senator Lodge, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. A provision of the resolution reads as follows: "That it is the sense of the convention that we approve and endorse the Covenant of the Nations as proposed and urge that the Senate of the United States promptly ratify it." In addressing himself to the subject of the resolution, the ex-President used terse and plain English, and a part of the speech was addressed to business men in these words: "If any substantial amendment is to be made to the treaty submitted by the President it must go back to the other Powers who signed it for their acceptance and approval. Upon those who insist that substantial amendments must be made to the treaty will therefore fall the responsibility for the indefinite postponement of peace which the unconditional ratification of the treaty will at once bring about." It follows from this statement, and Mr. Taft so argued, that to "separate the Covenant from the treaty and to ratify the treaty thus truncated or dissected with the idea that peace will follow such action by the Senate," and all similar proposals, "are nothing but conditional ratification on the basis of radical amendments, and they will all postpone indefinitely the coming of peace. Meantime the other Great Powers, under the terms of the treaty as they are now reported, can ratify the treaty and establish peace with Germany so far as they are concerned. In this way the anomalous condition will be presented of a state of war between Germany and ourselves while peace prevails between Germany and Great Britain, Germany and France, Germany and Italy, and Germany and Japan. This obviously disadvantageous condition for our industries, and this delay in the resumption of our trade with Germany should make the business community of the United States scrutinize with care the reasons for substantially amending the covenant or attempting to dissect it out of the treaty." Mr. Taft did not forget that partizanship was a large element in the opposition to the treaty and said: "This is not a partizan question. We should be for or against the league whether we think it will bring credit to our party or credit to any man. Personal and party considerations of this kind are reasons which should have no influence with us in determining an issue so fateful to the world's history and so likely to affect the future of the United States and of all mankind." The sentiment of the above quotation is the sentiment of a broadminded statesman, and a merited rebuke to that intriguing party spirit which would sub-

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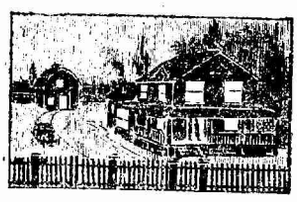

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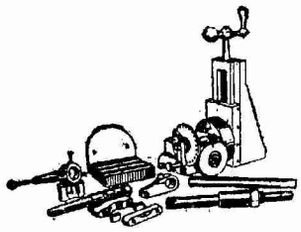

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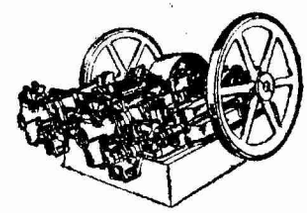

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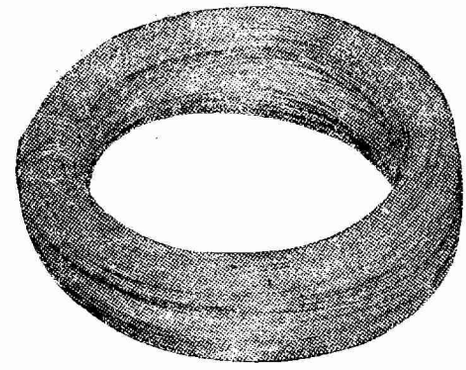

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ordinate the good name and dignity of America to mere partizan advantages. It is a small reason for either supporting or opposing the league because President Wilson is for it, or that he may gain credit for himself and the democratic party. No government could hope to long endure when its legislation and international relations are influenced by the aims of the selfish politician. Replying to the charge that President Wilson was the cause of the delay in signing the treaty Mr. Taft answers: "The league is not a mere fad of Mr. Wilson. It is demanded by the peoples of France, Great Britain and Italy. Neither Lloyd George nor Clemenceau originally advocated it. They were driven to it by two things—one that their constituents demanded it, the other that the treaty of peace, which the terms of the armistice foreshadowed could not be enforced without it." . . . . "The reasons for the delay are now demonstrated to have been acute differences in respect to the terms of peace and not to the Covenant of the league which was agreed to long before the treaty." The partizan opponents of President Wilson cannot escape the injustice of their ill considered policy to disparage him in a foreign land when his face was towards duty as he understood it. The American who would detract, under any circumstances, from his President, has a poor conception of patriotic citizenship. He will hardly measure to respectable commendation in any community.

IN his speech to the peace conference Dr. Renner, the representative of what remains of the Austrian Empire, is reported as asking that the "full weight of punishment might not fall on the little republic which was all that was left of the once mighty Austria, but that it be regarded as only one of the eight new republics into which the monarchy had been divided." There is no object lesson of the war more impressive than the ingloriously ended Austrian Empire, and with it the House of Hapsburg. The profound nature of the change the war has worked could not be better illustrated than this scene at Versailles. Five years ago the House of Hapsburg was about the oldest ruling house and Austria the oldest Empire. It was the "embodiment of kingly vanity, superstition, ambition, and extravagance." It had weathered the political storm of centuries, ruled over millions of alien people, and although long threatened with destruction, either by its neighbors or its subjects, it seemed at the date mentioned more firmly seated than ever in its history. Dr. Renner's plea in behalf of an abject

nation is a proof of the accomplishment of the war in a most tangible form. The monarchies of Central Europe are not only overthrown, but the idea of monarchy has received a death blow. The consequences of the war into which the German Emperor needlessly plunged the world are not the same as they would have been had there been a European war a few years ago. Had a war taken place then in Europe it would have presented a squabble between dynasties for the succession, each royal house putting forward a claim, and probably compromising by drawing some prince of the royal house of Denmark, that employment agency of Kings, to the throne. But to-day there are no claims and no claimants. There are no vacant thrones. The whole theory of dynastic rule was vigorously excluded from the discussions at Versailles. In a strong editorial bearing on the subject *Collier* says: "The Tsar is dead, his family disbanded or murdered. The German Emperor at Amrongen awaits in unconcealed dread the summons to appear before a hostile tribunal. The Emperor of Austria is hiding in Switzerland. One of the Grand Dukes has taken up the study of law. The King of Bulgaria is 'somewhere' in Austria. The pitiable King of Greece is living at the Dolder Hotel in Zurich. And nowhere, even in the very few circles, where a belief in the divine right of kings still persists in an attenuated form, is a voice raised in behalf of the institutions of which these fugitives were the most brilliant and most convincing representatives." And what the war has made plain is the contention of democratic thinkers, that dynastic rule is at the bottom of most of the gravest political dangers of the human race, and when there is the proof present of what one man can accomplish to the harm of civilization, it takes all the reason out of the opposite contention that economic rivalry has been the cause of the innumerable wars that have devastated Europe. Enough ruin has been brought on mankind by the vanity, selfishness and ambitions of dynasties, and it now appears that the world is done with them. Liberty, regulated by law, is the proper system of government, and based on an organic foundation laid in the consent of the people. Be a free citizen rather than the subject of a dynasty.

THE letter written from Paris by Mr. Liang Chi-chao, and which appeared in the REVIEW of last week, is interesting reading, but it reads like a pardon after execution. Mr. Liang states in logical order the causes which defeated the hopes and aspirations of China at the peace conference, and it would seem that the causes named are the real causes which operated to keep China out of that international body, but it is unfortunate that China did not have a statesman with the foresight and patriotism to uncover the designs of Japan before the meeting of the conference. It may be inferred from Mr. Liang's letter that the government at Peking knew of the purpose of Japan, was a party to the concealment of the treacherous diplomacy, which has seriously entangled China in her international relations, and all of which was intentionally held from the knowledge of the people. It is well known that the government at Peking is held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, and the opinion is growing in foreign countries that China is deficient in the statesmanship necessary to break away from such a government. Mr. Liang correctly writes, that if his countrymen want China to occupy a respectable and dignified position, among the nations of the world, they must rely upon themselves and throw off the government now destroying the future of the country. It is hoped that there is a public sentiment in China strong enough to respect Mr. Liang's sound advice, and if the sentiment is not at present alive, the time has come not only to give it life but a vigorous activity. A healthy man who does not help himself seldom receives the sympathy of his neighbors, and for a nation, with China's immense resources, to sit down and do nothing to develop or safeguard them ought not to be sympathized with if it loses face with other nations. Japan had carefully measured all the characteristics of her Chinese neighbor, and as doubtlessly proposes to take every advantage of the measurement in her favor. It may be read in Mr. Liang's letter how thoughtful Japan has been in her method of approaching China and establishing her influence by arguments approved in writing by China herself. The cause of China's defeat at the conference is not wholly due to the secret treaties between Japan, England, France and Italy. It was the act of the Peking government that humiliated China at the conference. There were the written documents in the possession of Japan, and in which China had assigned to Japan, under her hand and seal, the right to remain in the Shantung province and do there about as she pleased. Probably the secret treaties could have been amicably adjusted, as when China declared war against Germany whatever paper writings there were between Germany and China were annulled by the declaration, but the Peking government, after the declaration, goes on writing and signing papers confirming and enlarging the right of Japan to remain in Shantung. And suppose the conference had restored Shantung to China, what would have been the next step taken by the Peking government? The answer of nine foreigners out of ten would be, that if the conference had restored Shantung to-day, it would have been mortgaged to Japan to-morrow. The embarrassment of the delegates to the conference who were anxious to help China was evidently

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increased by what the Peking government had already done and, judging from precedent, what it was ready to repeat. Mr. Liang is not on safe ground when he undertakes to criticise President Wilson in connection with the Shantung question. The President did not attend the conference to aid a gang of political scoundrels in China to get possession of a piece of property in order to mortgage it for money to continue their reign of spoliation. The President and his countrymen are friendly to the Chinese, but the character and conduct of the Peking government did not escape the knowledge of the delegates and the wabbling and doubtful attitude of China for the past four years was not in her favor. Neither Mr. Liang nor any one else can justly criticise the American government for the reason, that it will not embroil itself with a friendly Power to help the Chinese when they present a government like that ruling at Peking. Mr. Liang is giving good advice to his countrymen by insisting that they wake up and do something for themselves. Nothing detracts so much from a country like China than to be always looking around for some one to help and pleading the infancy Act. What China needs, and badly, is a system of government expressed by an organic law and not the government of a few men, saturated with ancient customs and oblivious to the great movements around them.

T. R. JERNIGAN.

Far Eastern Press Comment

American "Selfishness" Shown in Press Control Fight

From the "Maiyu" (Japanese)

The proposal of the Shanghai Municipal Council to assume control of the press is very timely as there are so many rumors and fabrications in China. It is difficult to understand why Americans and the American Consul should object to the proposal. In America the press is rigidly controlled, yet Americans oppose the institution of a similar control in China. Selfishness is a characteristic of Americans.

Another British Journal Criticises Municipal Council Action

"Japan Chronicle," Kobe (British)

It might easily have been foretold that the Japanese ratepayers in Shanghai would vote solid for the suppression of free speech. Japanese papers will, of course, be able to have their fling, as also the Chinese papers controlled by Japanese. In their difficult language they are more or less secure, and it can always be urged on the Municipal Executive that anything seemingly improper has been mistranslated. But no Chinese paper will be able to say what it thinks, and no other paper either, if it thinks anything "contrary to the interests of Japan." For instance, the *North China Daily News* under the proposed *regime* could not publish those exceedingly damaging articles about morphia with which it started the recent salutary publicity. Happily the Consuls have to agree unanimously to the proposed Gagging Act, and the Consul-General of "a certain country" is expected to prove recalcitrant. The Consul-General of a certain other country might have been expected to be equally recalcitrant, but alas! a long course of propaganda and "Dora" (Defense of the Realm Act) makes inroads on the toughest principles. Moreover, the atmosphere of present-day Shanghai seems to be inimical to any sort of freedom, and the British Consulate seems to have become the center of reaction. But even though the proposed circumscription of liberty fall through, the spectacle offered by the Council is a pitiable one. For the sake of the convenience of being able to stifle criticism, these shortsighted city fathers are prepared to sacrifice much larger issues. The solid vote of the Japanese ratepayers ought to have an enlightening effect, but they are pretty far gone.

How Japanese Get Large Voting Power in Shanghai

From the "North China Daily News," (British)

The *Peking Daily News* (Chinese) in a leading article dealing with the newspaper licensing bye-law in Shanghai, refers at length to the Japanese vote at the Ratepayers' Meeting. After mentioning that it is not the first time that the Japanese as a body have favored reactionary policy, it proceeds:—It is interesting to note the methods by which Japanese voting power is increased. As is well known, the number of Japanese in Shanghai who are genuinely of local voting status is very, very small. In order to increase the Japanese vote a very definite plan to this end has been followed for some years. The vote depends on a property

qualification. Messrs. Terauchi, Okuma and Ishii, we will say, taking the first Japanese names that enter our head, are employed by the great firm of Mixum Shinbone Kaiser, we will say. None of these employees earns a sufficient salary to enable him to live in a house giving him the voter's qualification, so their employers insist that the three shall live together in a house that just comes over the limit, and the firm tells them which of them shall hold the vote and how it shall be used. There can be nothing wrong in such paternal guidance of course, for the extreme probability is that not one of the three can speak or read English sufficiently well to understand the voting papers or the speeches at the Ratepayers' Meeting. The *claqueur* is provided with the same benevolent object. That is how it is done, or rather that is one way in which it is done. There are others, but they bear a close resemblance to this, so there is no need to detail them. The really interesting point is that three propertyless persons make one voter, and he has to be shepherded into the right voting booth. Eatanswill is crude beside this.

Inconsistent Americans

From the "Yamato" (Japanese)

It seems that America has been greatly "China-fied" and Americans are starting anti-Japanese movements on a large scale in California. The only difference between the American and Chinese agitators is that while the Chinese are ignorant and desperate, the Americans fear Japanese immigration. While insisting on the Monroe Doctrine, Americans are trying to meddle in the affairs of other countries. Their officiousness has been increasing of late. Speaking on board the *George Washington* on Independence Day Mr. Wilson said that if America had not assisted Great Britain and France, Germany and Austria would doubtless have won the war, and that the restoration of the liberty of mankind was due to America. With such self-conceit Americans are being puffed up to the highest point of conceit. It seems that profound consideration underlies the opposition among Americans to the League of Nations on the ground that it runs counter to the traditional principle of Monroeism in that the league is calculated to involve America in political complications in Europe. Many small and weak states have been created as the result of the war, and it is feared that they will form a second Balkans. Moreover, Russia is left in a state of anarchy in spite of the fact that she was at first one of the principal fighters on the side of the Allies. In the conclusion of the peace treaty, however, Russia was left out of consideration. In view of the present state of affairs prevailing in that country it may be said that she constitutes the greatest menace to peace. The foundation of the peace to come may be as weak as a castle built in the sand. It is clear, therefore, that if America assumes mandatory control in Europe, she will be involved in political entanglements. Those Americans who attempt to step out of such a position by falling back on the Monroe Doctrine are really sagacious. "How is it, however, that Americans are officious in the Orient in spite of their Monroeism? There can be no warrant for the action they took in raising a question in the Senate regarding the movement to secure independence for Korea. We cannot understand why they should be so meddlesome. If Japanese spoke in the Diet of the independence of the Philippines and Cuba, if they sent their delegate to those islands in order to direct (not necessarily instigate) the people in agitating for independence, if Japanese incited Mexicans to boycott American goods and to damage American interests generally, and if Japanese encouraged anti-American sentiment, both directly and indirectly, in South America, how would Americans feel? On the plea of Monroeism Americans oppose all foreigners taking a hand in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, while they themselves attempt to interfere in Oriental matters, though they are now backing out of Europe. They might as well say to a neighbor: "We may enter your house at our pleasure, but you shall not be admitted into our house." Will the principle of justice and humanity permit this? Will it be regarded as just by Christianity? We cannot help hoping that Americans will examine their own conduct more carefully.

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News from Peking and Tientsin

E. S. Little, general manager of Brunner, Mond & Company, has resigned, it is reported.

Chen Lu, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who had been on sick leave, resumed office on Wednesday.

Dr. Charles James Fox, editor of the *North China Star*, Tientsin, has been ill during the past week.

Dr. T. M. Li, the best eye-specialist in China, returned on Thursday from Shanghai after having attended the medical terminology conference.

On Monday the President sent a telegram to President Poincare congratulating him on the peace celebrations and the French national holiday.

Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, and a member of the Chinese peace delegation at Paris, has tendered his resignation.

According to the local press, there are 1,404 Japanese subjects, 800 male and 604 female, in Peking. Besides the above, some 300 Japanese women are married to Chinese.

T. J. N. Gatrell, Peking representative of the International Banking Corporation, has been ill for some time. D. J. Torrence, formerly of the Siems-Carey Company, is acting for him.

The government has received a telegram from the military governor of Fengtien inquiring whether the report that the Fengtien Territorial Development Bank is now under foreign control is true.

According to a report received here by the government, Prince Palata, one of the Mongol princes, has gone to Japan. It is suspected that he has gone there to intrigue for the independence of Mongolia.

The Railway Through Traffic Administration has issued a booklet containing extracts from rules and regulations for the information of travellers It is printed in English and Chinese and is handy.

A. B. Lowson has been appointed agent of the Tientsin branch of the Hongkong & Shangaht Bank. Mr. Lowson, who has been acting agent for some time, has filled the post with success.

Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to Peking, left for Peitaiho on Thursday morning. He is expected to be away about a week, During his absence Willing Spencer will be in charge of the legation.

It is reported here that the Dutch Minister has protested to the Chinese government against the continued treatment of Germans as enemies so long after the conclusion of the war. The report lacks confirmation.

The Ministry of War has sent a dispatch to the Ministry of Finance asking that funds for the months of May and June be forthcoming at once, or it will be impossible to maintain the discipline of the army any longer.

The *Sebastiano Caboto*, a trim little Italian gunboat, arrived off the Italian Bund in Tientsin on Sunday last. Officers and men of the ship were ashore on Monday and participated in the French July 14 celebrations.

The cabinet has formally approved of the revised Morphia Law and it will shortly be submitted to parliament for sanction. The law was drafted by the Ministry of the Interior and has been revised by the Law Compilation Bureau.

It is understood that the An Fu Club is endeavoring to secure the appointment of General Tsao Kun as Inspector-General of Chihli, Honan and Shantung. General Tsao is now Inspector-General for Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi.

Upon the personal request of the American Consul at Shanghai the Department Commander of the American 15th Infantry of Tientsin has granted permission for the ball team to go to Shanghai. The team left for Shanghai on July 15.

Chiang Yung, superintendent of Chinese students in Japan, who returned to Peking last Saturday, had an interview with the Minister of Education on Monday and gave a full account of the situation regarding Chinese students in Japan.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has received a petition from Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, asking for permission to establish five cotton and yarn factories in Jukao, Taihsien, Chingkiang and two other places.

A. Ramsay, Peking correspondent of the *New York Times* and acting correspondent of the Associated Press, is now editing the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, having temporarily relieved Mr. Pennell, whose health has lately been poor on account of overwork.

W. D. McCallum, general manager for China of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, who spent a few days in Tientsin and Peking on business, left for Shanghai on Wednesday morning. He was accompanied by S. Power, the Tientsin agent of the company.

The celebration of the 14th of July in Peking was carried out on a scale much larger than any since the outbreak of the European War. On the preceding evening there was a large attendance at the grounds of the French legation to see the French official war films.

The latest suggestion for raising the $20,000,000 required to redeem the branches of the Shantung Railway from Japanese control is that each province should raise a million dollars. This will amply provide both for redemption of the lines and for satisfying any reasonable interest demands.

Lieutenant-Commander Illtyd A. S. Hutton, recently Naval Attache to the British legation in Peking, has been appointed to H. M. S. *Tamar* for duty, with effect from June 1. Lieutenant-Commander Hutton entered the Royal Navy in May 1898, and reached his present position three years ago.

The headquarters of the Tientsin Young Women's Christian Association were moved yesterday from the present building in the Chinese city to the Italian Concession. The new building affords facilities for carrying on the increased activities of the Association greater than were available at the old place.

Owing to the weather it was impossible to hold the garden party planned by the Anglo-Chinese Association in the British legation grounds on Thursday evening, but an informal party was held under the Ting Erh in front of the Minister's residence, and considering the weather it was well attended.

Miss Anne Seeseholtz, a well-known Y. W. C. A. national secretary in America, has recently arrived in North China. She is now spending the summer with Mrs. Hadley, "House of the Seven Stars," East Cliff, Peitaiho. Miss Seeseholtz has commenced studying the Chinese language and she is making rapid progress.

Chang Hu, Vice-Minister of Finance and head of the Salt Gabelle, spent the week-end last week at Peitaiho. He went there in a private car with several Ministers. Last Sunday was his wife's birthday. A large crowd of foreign and Chinese friends assembled at their home in West End and celebrated the occasion.

The Peking Government University is understood to have given its approval of the scheme initiated by the Reimeikai or Dawn Society of Japan for exchanging university professors and students between Japan and China for the purpose of delivering lectures, giving each other's viewpoint on the Sino-Japanese situation.

The government has issued an official denial that it intended to replace Chu Chi-chien, Northern chief delegate to the Shanghai peace conference, with Chien Nun-hsun, former Prime Minister, a *protege* of the President. Efforts are still being

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made to persuade Mr. Chu to proceed to Shanghai to attend the peace conference.

General Chang Chow-tsung left on Monday for Changchun to act as another peacemaker between Generals Meng En-yuan and Chang Tso-ling. There is no question but that General Meng will have to vacate his office. The Peacemaker may however be able to confirm General Kao Shih-pin, one of General Meng's followers, in his present position.

The report from England that Mr. Balfour has definitely decided to leave the Foreign Office as soon as the peace treaty is signed is received in Peking with unprecedented enthusiasm. Rightly or wrongly, the Chinese believe that Mr. Balfour has been responsible for China's defeat at the peace conference. Lord Curzon will likely be Mr. Balfour's successor.

Lieut.-Gen. C. D. Bruce will shortly return to China and resume his position as Police Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, it is here learned. Before the war Lieut-Gen. Bruce (Colonel Bruce as he was then) had been Captain-Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police and on the termination of his engagement at Shanghai was appointed Police Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, with headquarters at Shanghai, his special work being to secure better cooperation between the Chinese Police and the Shanghai Municipal Police. When the war broke out, he went to Europe to fight.

Peking, July 19, 1919.

News from Hankow

Stocks of black tea have arrived in Hankow from Hunan and will soon be sold to Russians for the manufacture of brick tea, which industry was very early developed in Hankow.

A rifle competition was held between the team of the U. S. S *Wilmington* and that of the Hankow American Volunteer Company on Sunday last, which resulted in a victory for the local team.

Five laborers of the Chinese Labor Battalion to France who were sent from Hankow have recently returned to this port. When in France they worked in a famous French factory at $0.80 a day.

Numbers of Chinese soldiers killed in the fighting between North and South up river are being carried down here for transhipment to the North. Junk loads of coffins are being landed at Kilometer 10 and will be sent to their native provinces by rail.

The provincial authorities of Hupeh are understood to have distributed about 5,000 leaflets and posters, explaining the refusal of China's delegation to Paris to sign the treaty of peace, by way of avoiding misunderstandings, and giving the significance of this act.

Reports of the forestry conditions in Hupeh have been received by the provincial industrial bureau which point to the fact that most forests in Hupeh are in keen need of expert supervision, proper protection and technical skill. The trees most widely planted are drysandras, tallow trees, pines, willows, salixes and varnish trees.

A movement is being set on foot for the organization of a Hupeh People's Union which will embody

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all the public bodies in this province. The purpose the promotors have in view will be to vent the people's voice in all diplomatic affairs and to urge the non-signature of the Shantung decision by the Chinese delegation.

M. W. Wood, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, departed last night by the *Tuckwo* on home leave after a stay of six years in Hankow. Mr. Wood took up the Blue Cross as his special bit of war work and many injured or over-strained horses must have benefited through the funds he regularly collected.

Available supplies of vegetable tallow continue to meet a steady buying demand and the market is firm. Wood oil remains firm with an upward tendency. Business with Europe however is limited owing to difficulty in obtaining tonnage. There has been some inquiry for both plum gallnuts and usuals. Seeds and beans remain steady.

It is gratifying to note that the Japanese authorities of the Japanese Concession in Hankow have taken steps to keep their concession free from the opium vice and an arrest of 12 opium dens was made. Hitherto nearly all opium dens in Hankow have shifted to that part of the city where there are several hundred of opium smoking haunters daily.

General Li Yuan-hung, ex-President of the Republic and a native of Hwangpei, Hupeh, has sent a telegram to the Wu-Han Students' Union expressing his deep sympathy with the student martyrs in the last patriotic movement and making a donation of $100 which will be used for producing the portraits of the five martyrs in order to have them remembered.

Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh has been requested by the Japanese authorities here to take steps to put a stop to the boycott movement which has been conducted by the people under the name of promoting native goods (purposely designed to avoid oppressions of this kind). Intendants and magistrates of Hupeh have been instructed to admonish agitators and suppress boycott movements.

An Industrial Maintenance Society is being inaugurated by a native in Hankow who is cooperating with his colleagues to make the enterprise a success. The chief business of the society will be to give assistance to all native factories that need it in order to help them carry on their business. Offices are being opened in Hankow and definite progress is expected by August next.

The cotton yarn department of the Tsohsin Company in Wuchang announced at the last meeting of shareholders that the net return of the mill from the fall of 1918 to June 1919 amounted to Tls. 1,900,000 and it was decided that Tls. 360,000 and Tls. 95,000 would be distributed among the staff and the night workers respectively, while the rest will be dividends to the shareholders.

The following streets in the French Concession of Hankow have been renamed by the Municipal authorities:

Rue de Saigon	renamed	Rue d' Alsace-Lorraine
Rue de Tananarive	,,	Rue du Marechal Joffre
Rue des Ecoles	,,	Rue de la Marne
Rue de Hanoi	,,	Rue Clemenceau
Rue de la Mission	,,	Rue du Marechal Foch.

The export of oils has been very brisk within the month. Large quantities of vegetable oils are

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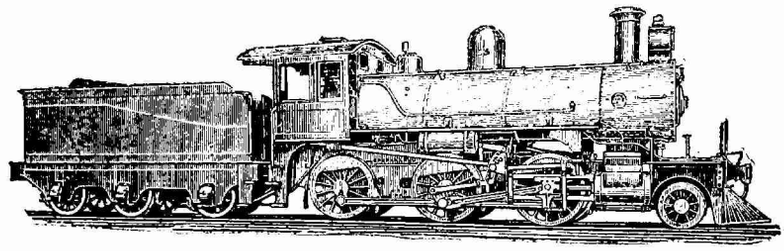

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being imported to Hankow from oil producing districts in Hunan, Szechuan and the Upper Yangtze, and the amount of imported vegetable oils of the past week figure more than 4,000 tons. The demand in the market is firm and the supply from the Upper Yangtze is said to have been threatened by the difficulties of transportation.

The patriotic move of founding a salvation savings fund to be used for promoting native industries is beginning to make a start in Hankow and it is said that the Chinese employees of the Hankow branch of the Standard Oil Company of New York have made arrangements for collecting subscriptions among themselves which will be temporarily deposited in the Bank of China until a national salvation fund union is organized.

A great anti-opium association is understood to have been inaugurated by Chinese in West Hupeh, where the people are induced to plant poppy by the good returns received therefrom by the people of Szechuan in their neighborhood. This survival of the opium vice is tolerated by the authorities there through bribes and corrupted dealings, and to-day the outlook of an anti-opium movement seems much worse than in the Tsing dynasty.

It is understood that a proposed set of Municipal regulations and bye-laws will be forwarded for adoption by the Kuling council in the Kuling Estate, Kiangsi, at the forthcoming annual meeting of Ratepayers which falls to be held on the second Friday of August next. This will answer the much felt need in that popular summer resort in central China, as the number of residents of different nationalities is increasing year by year.

Two Peking M. P.'s of Hupeh have been commissioned by the Anfu Club in the Metropolis to Hupeh for the purpose of organizing a branch club in this center. They arrived here on July 14 and are cooperating with the provincial authorities to this purpose. Branch clubs will also be organized in Kiangsi, Anhwei, Chekiang, Nanking and Hsuchow and it is understood that the Anfu Club is hot on making hay while the sun shines for the election of a third parliament.

The Wuchang Model Factory of the Kung Hsui Company is an all Chinese enterprise and its products—textiles of all varieties, soaps, handkerchiefs, umbrellas and cosmetics—have had big sales, particularly during the present boycott movement. It is understood that the said factory will soon open three great branches in the Upper Yangtze in response to the great demand for their articles. The factory has proved one of the most successful of Chinese supervised management in Wu-Han.

The Southern troops in west Hupeh have ever shown tacit approval to poppy-growers who are now wide spread in that part. They have also levied an obnoxious opium tax on these people which constitutes a big revenue to them. It is deplorable to see the hastened revival of the opium vice in China, and Tuchun Wang Chang-yuan of Hupeh is considering means to probibit opium smoking and eradicate poppy growing. Negotiations will be entered into with Southern leaders for the abolition of this system of taxation.

According to a commercial report of the past week, the supplies of cow hides and buffalo hides are now exhausted. The animal tallows for which there have been considerable inquiries recently also have the supplies exhausted. The market of wood oil is firm with an upward tendency, and considerable quantities are being purchased steadily by exporters. Sessamum seeds and beans remain steady. As to imports, the market of piece goods is weaker in sympathy with Shanghai, and there is little demand for whites and greys ex-stock, while forward goods are not in demand at all. There is still a good inquiry for blacks at remunerative prices. The prices of yarns are firm and clearances good. Better prices can readily be obtained for spot cargo, as stocks are very low.

The following is the report of the revenue of the Hankow Maritime Customs House for June 1919 as compared with that of the corresponding month in 1918:

Item	June 1919 Tls.	June 1918 Tls.
Foreign goods imported	117,587.623	89,312.852
Chinese goods imported	324,434.784	131,356.326
Chinese goods re-imported	16,390.519	15,374.764
Tonnage dues (Chinese flags)	6,223.500	2,206.900
Tonnage dues (Chinese flags)	552.600	250.100
Transit dues on foreign goods	4,332.905	4,878.686
Transit dues on Chinese goods	95.000	515.404
Total	379,616.931	243,895.032

Comparison: Tls. 134.556.714 in favor of June 1919. It will be noticed that with the exception of transit dues on both foreign and native goods all the items show considerable increase over last year's record.

Hankow, July 18, 1919.

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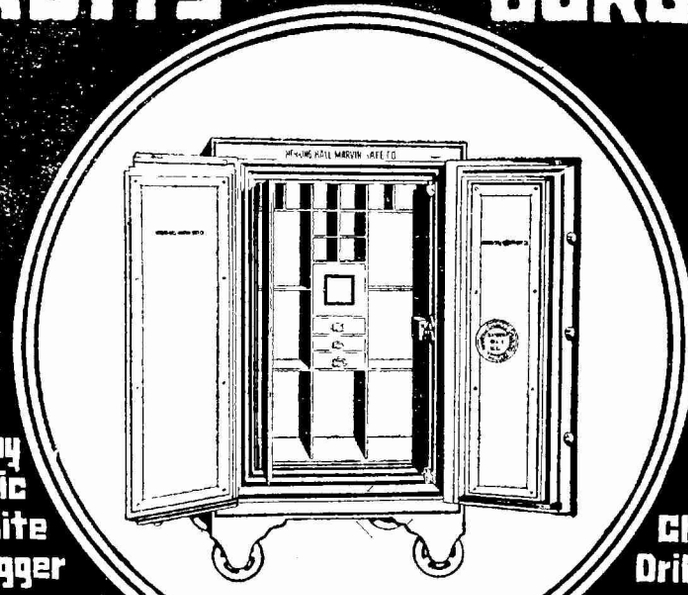

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Who's Who in China

Ho P'ei-jung, Civil Governor of Hupeh

湖北省長何佩瑢

Ho P'ei-jung, a native of Chienshihhsien, Hupeh, is civil governor of Hupeh, and is a man of few words. He is quiet and reserved although he has been in military service for many years.

Governor Ho attended the Military College in Japan after his graduation from a military school at home, and specialized in infantry. In 1907 he graduated from the Military College and returned to China in the summer of the same year.

Upon his arrival at Peking, Governor Ho reported to the Ministry of War for appointment. He was detained for service in the Ministry. Later he was transferred to the Second Division of the Peiyang Army and was subsequently appointed to command a regiment. Gradually he worked his way up. In two years he was promoted to be Chief of the General Staff of the Second Division.

In September of 1913 Governor Ho was given the rank of Major-General. In 1915 General Wang Chan-yuan, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Division, was appointed military governor of Hupeh, and Governor Ho accompanied his chief thither.

In his first year in Hupeh, Governor Ho continued to function as Chief of the General Staff of the Second Division, and later was appointed Chief of the Political Affairs Department of Hupeh province.

In 1917 Ho P'ei-jung was appointed Civil Governor of Hupeh by the Central government upon the recommendation of his chief, General Wang Chan-yuan, who has considerable confidence in him and thinks highly of his administrative ability.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

July 18. The Chinese and British governments come to an agreement on the Tibetan question whereby Tibet becomes autonomous under Chinese suzerainty, Great Britain thus being successful in her policy of making Tibet an autonomous buffer state. ——The Committee of the Peace Conference which had under consideration Italy's claims to the Austrian Concession at Tientsin have reported for rejection, America refusing to sanction the cession of Chinese territory and being supported by England and France; Wellington Koo, for the Chinese delegation, opposed the granting of the Concession to Italy.

July 19. It is reported from Peking that General Hsu's motor transport train suffered a severe breakdown after travelling a few miles, and has proved to be unsatisfactory.

July 21. Advices from Peking indicate that important negotiations are going on between China and Japan with reference to the return to China of Kiachow; the Chinese delegation at Paris in a message to Peking also mention that such an agreement in the Kiachow matter is impending;—it is rumored that Japan is offering aid to Peking in suppressing the Southern party.

GENERAL

July 10. The Italian Minister for the Treasury states in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome that the expenditure for 1918-19 totalled 32,500 million lire and the revenue 8,500 million, the deficit being mostly covered by loans.

July 12. In view of the high cost of living the French Economic Council, which is composed of members of the Cabinet, is considering the desirability of a free trade policy instead of protection; it is believed that M. Clemenceau intends adopting the former.——Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Belfast at the Orange celebration, states that, if any attempt was made to take away one jot of the Ulstermen's rights as British citizens, he would once more call out the Ulster Volunteers.

July 13. The U. S. Government announces that general trading licenses would be issued from date for trade with Germany except for dyes, chemicals and potash.

July 14. Statements in the British House of Commons point out that the average price of a ton of coal at the pithead in England including the re-

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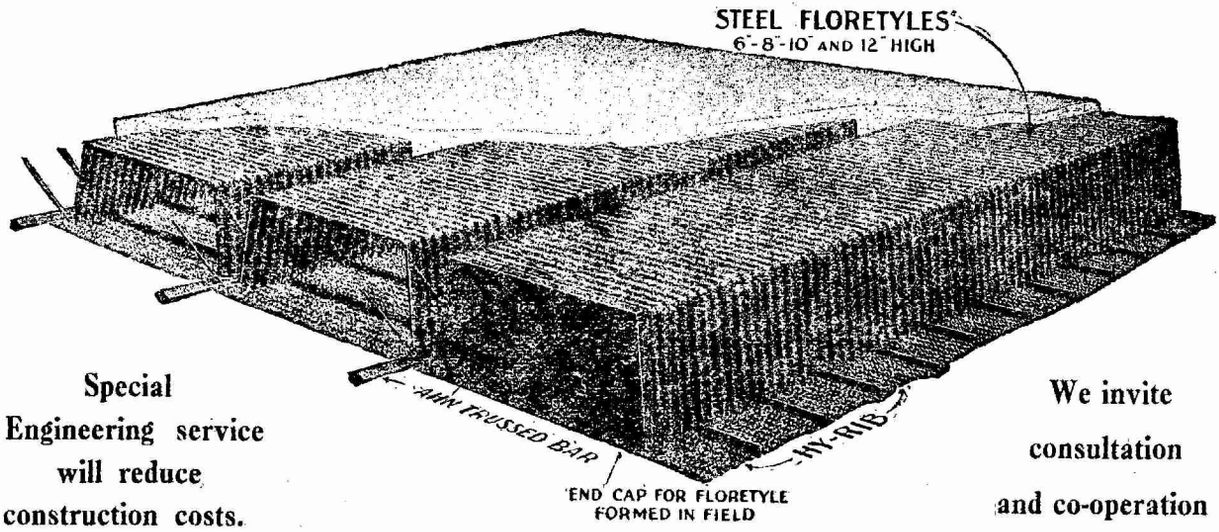

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cent 6/- increase is 29,4d. as against 11/2d. in the United States.——President Wilson vetoes the Bill which would have repealed the Daylight Saving Law, saying that he is convinced the majority of the people favor its continuance.

July 15. Serious strikes occur in various parts of England affecting numerous industries; in Yorkshire 150,000 miners quit work owing to a dispute over the execution of the Sankey award; the Northeastern Railway is almost at a standstill because of a strike of engineers and signallers, and the bakers announce a national strike August 2 unless they are granted a 44-hour week, no night work and a minimum wage of £4 a week.——In the course of the discussion on the Peace Treaty the Foreign Relations' Committee of the U. S. Senate at Washington requests President Wilson to submit documents; the Republicans attack the League and also the Shantung settlement, Senator Norris declaring that a ratification of the League of Nations leaving the Shantung question as it stands at present would be the blackest page in the history of the nation.

July 16. A number of British officers are killed and over 100 Indian troops are killed and wounded near Fort Sandiman in the Simla district as a result of the Afghan forces treacherously making an attack during the armistice.

July 20. A telegram from Irkutsk states that the whole of the Urals are now in the hands of the Bolsheviks, the Northern and West Siberian Armies having retreated; both sides are greatly exhausted but it is reported that the Bolsheviks outnumber the Siberians by 4 to 1.

Conquering the Gobi Desert With the Modern Motor Car

The following account of a recent trip by motor car from Peking across the Gobi Desert, was written by one of the members of the party, an Englishman. For many years a large part of the Southwestern part of the United States was represented on the maps as an inaccessible desert. Now it has been conquered for civilization and recently made its contribution to civilization by supplying foodstuffs to starving Europe. We wonder whether the same thing will not happen to China's desert regions—and in the conquering process the American automobile will certainly play its part.

I JOINED up with a party of Chinese military officials at the Hsi Chi Men Station, Peking, only one of whom could speak a little English, and we proceeded to Kalgan *via* Ching Lung Chiao on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, where the gates of the great inner wall of China are situated. What an interesting and historical section this is when you consider that the Nakao Pass has served as the route of transport between China and Mongolia for many centuries, and was known to Marco Polo, when he came overland from Europe to China in 1274 A. D. Truly it is an enchanting run from Nankao to Ching Lung Chiao, running up the pass along the base of the hills on the eastern side, over grades of 1 in 30, and all sorts of railway engineering obstacles. One gets a splendid view of distorted nature, mixed with ancient and modern engineering achievements which are almost bewildering to the unromantic mind. From Ching Lung Chiao to

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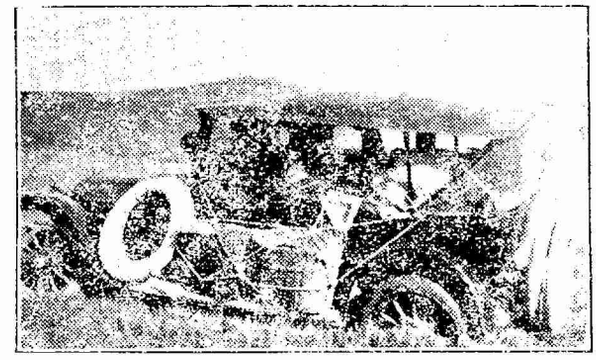
Kalgan (Chang Chia Kao) the contour of the country, at first rugged, gradually falls away to a plain, stretching for miles south of Kalgan, forming the source of agricultural produce for the surrounding locality.

Arrived in Kalgan we obtained lodging for the night in what I suppose is the best hotel in town, Chinese accommodation and food, totally devoid of comfort, or considered necessities, but a paradise to some of the stuff that followed. After a night's rest through which I slept in my overcoat and fur hat we joined our automobile at 9. a. m., the drivers were instructed to keep together throughout, and I proceeded on a most eventful motor run. Leaving the station and the bewildered gaze of a crowd of Chinese onlookers, one learns at once that the contrivance carrying us is of some devilish origin, for animals and people are startled beyond belief at our appearance. In the mile and a half we travelled through the town, I saw more inexplicable entanglements of ponies amongst traces than I have seen in the whole rest of my life. How the drivers must have cursed us as, leaving a blinding cloud of dust behind, we passed on unheeding. The next 18 miles comprising the ascent to the Inner Mongolian Plateau, was accomplished over the most devilish car-wrecking road imaginable. Fortunately or perhaps unfortunately I failed to see the true frightfulness of it until the descent on the return trip, otherwise I should never have had this story to tell. "Hairpin" and "S" bends with open sides and drops of hundreds of feet were negotiated by our native driver until the nerves refused to respond further to the thrilling sequence. At 20 miles we reached the Plateau, and thanks to a blinding sandstorm, were unable on looking back to see the country we had passed over.



Bogged in the Soft Ground

At 21 miles we became bogged in soft ground, with the wind blowing a gale, and the drifting sand presenting a scene of semi-darkness. Our car was incapable of movement with the assistance of the other two, therefore there was no help for it but to dig it out, implements for which we had fortunately brought with us. My Chinese friends were amused at my using the spade in true navvy fashion, concluding, I suppose, that my heavy shooting boots were specially designed for the purpose. Trenches dug and the application of a few loose stones eventually liberated us on the reverse gear, and we proceeded to 22 miles, only to become again entangled in a similar muddle, with the sand striking on the face like hot shot, while the finer particles managed to pass the sand glasses and play the deuce with the eyes. A similar procedure as before, with the addition of winding ropes round the back tyres, and we were liberated once more, to proceed through what is known as the "sand region." This region as its name implies means sand, and there was never anything more appropriately christened. I absorbed enough in my body to concrete me stiff until arriving at a rendezvous called Hsiung Hua, about 32 miles from Kalgan, we pulled up at the Tung Hsing Fan-tun, with parched throats, smarting eyes, and almost suffocated by the inhalation of fine sand. Truly a miserable crowd, with no prospect but a few more days of similar discomfort.

After a wash down and some Chinese food, not being able to join in any conversation, I retired to my room and remained there throughout one of the most perishing nights I ever put in, with 2 degrees of frost in the place and a superabundance of ventilation, and with the wind blowing a gale outside. After several attempts to restore circulation by parading my enclosure, room is too good a name, I rose at 2. a. m. and wrote some notes on the rottenness of things in general and my stupidity for ever making the journey. However dawn brings its regenerating influence and at 5. a.m. I was ready to carry on, in spite of a heavy snowstorm and the piercing cold wind, so off we went at 5. 15 a.m. through a cross, snow-laden wind over treacherous country for about 10 miles, when, having lost the tracks and become pretty well frozen, our driver decided that to proceed north would be courting disaster. Therefore we returned to our hotel to thaw if possible. The storm having abated somewhat, we decided to try and make another rendezvous called "Tepso," about 97 miles from Kalgan, which we did after exhausting what I firmly believed were my final chances of dying from old age. To start with, after

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running about 12 miles our driver, either stupified from the cold or day-dreaming, was rushing headlong at 32 miles an hour, straight for a number of fearful looking water fissures lying right across our track. I gave a yell and clutched the emergency brake lever, at the same time apparently waking the driver who had the presence of mind or the instinct of imminent danger to stop the engine and apply the foot brake, with the result that by the time the front wheels were over the car was stationary, and resting on the chassis beams.

Keeping the "Devil Wagon" from "Turning Turtle"

If we had gone over, well there would just have been the finest mess to clear up you ever saw and the total value of which would have been exactly that represented by the insurance money. We started off again after extricating the car and patching up the foot boards, proceeding to exactly 55 miles, when, having lost the track and our companions in the blinding snow, we approached a wooden bridge across a somewhat deep gully. Our driver stopped before taking it, and I said to my English-speaking friend, if he's going to take that bridge, we are going to take a cold bath with massage. Having translated my meaning and received the driver's assurance that it was all right, I said "Alright, your end goes down first and I hope you may provide a soft spot for me." Ere I had finished my remark off we went to our destruction. The front wheels got over and the back came down with the bridge, with the car just balanced on the chassis beams again and the rear wheels in the air. Here was a further call on our civil engineering abilities, so clearing away the debris and using the planks as a foundation, we jacked up the rear wheels and filled in with earth, sufficient to settle them on, then with all hands pushing and the assistance of the engine on bottom gear we managed to get off. We proceeded, to find either the track, or that of our companions. We did it, at 89 miles where we found them stopped, having had no further disaster than one broken front axle spring, which as it was being repaired with tyre lifters and iron wire, etc., allowed us to again proceed in company to Tepso where we arrived just at darkness, in about as uncomfortable a condition as one could imagine. Tepso, situated on the dwindling northern slopes of the Inner Mongolia, North China Barrier, 97 miles from Kalgan, consists of a few Mongol huts amidst a fertile region of low undulating country. It may be said to represent the most northern extent to which the Chinese agriculturalist has migrated. Much of the country up to this point is under the plough but from here onwards nothing is visible but the earth's surface as God made it, and if He will pardon me, He didn't make a good job of it either. Unwashed, and just as we travelled, after a little Chinese food, and warmth from a small fire made up of dried dung gathered from the Plateau, we lay down for the night.

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Up and off at 5.15 a. m. we were soon again negotiating nerve and car-wrecking country, apparently rushing from one form of destruction to another, yet through which we came, not broken but slightly bent. Minor incidents on the road provided their quota of thrills until we reached Pong Kiang at 179 miles. Staying here just long enough to take a lunch of biscuits and tea, we were soon again dodging certain destruction, by bucking and swerving in a most alarming manner. Passing over a rocky ridge at about 212 miles, which I believe forms the natural boundary between Outer and Inner Mongolia, I saw some interesting geological formation, of shattered amorphous rocks, with the strata violently distorted, and certainly pictureque, extending for some miles alongside our track. After leaving this we struck some perfect going over, seemingly endless plains rising and falling in low waves, without a sign of life or movement beyond our own.

In spite of the throbbing of a six-cylinder engine and the swaying of a modern automobile doing a steady 35 miles across the Gobi Desert, our thoughts take flight, for here we are 300 miles into the world as God made it, untouched by man, yet travelled by millions of feet throughout man's progress, uninviting, yes, but presenting scenes ever changing, yet constant in their natural setting. We stopped beside a camel caravan, to the wonderment and fear of man and beast. Who can guess the inner thoughts of either, concerning this impish usurper of their age-long privileges when now they leave the track in fear of this devil that flies like the wind and leaves them magically ere they have realized their bewilderment. Such is the romance of the white man's progress disclosed, while these patient creatures continue to tramp this desert with merchandise, as their predecessors have done for centuries, plodding continually, until, unable to proceed further, they drop in their tracks to be devoured by the wild dogs and vultures who will scent them for miles and who will leave only their bones to bleach in an interminable waste to act as sign posts along the road, pointing out the material destiny of their living fellows. We had gone some 350 miles when right out on the open plain we sight another car apparently abandoned, as there is no life visible. On coming up, however, we discover there had been a wreck and find a man lying beside the car with just enough life to signal us to stop. Semi-delirious, with no coherent story as to his predicament, I leave

Abandoned to His Fate

the picture to tell it for him. The tyres were whipped off the rims, steering wheel, column, and wind screen scattered in fragments far from the car and spare wheel smashed to pieces, while he, lying beside the car, covered by a rug and with food and water beside him was left helpless. Recognizing me as a foreigner he

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clutched my hand and commenced to cry hysterically at which I addressed him sharply and to the best of my ability tried to calm him, this however broke him out again and I proceeded to get him some brandy. He was cut about the face, bleeding at the mouth and made me understand that his leg was fractured. Uncovering him I found the leg doubled up in such a manner, that if fractured and not attended to would leave him a cripple for life, therefore in spite of his screams I proceeded to straighten it as best I could. Rearranging ourselves we next gathered him up and carried him in our car to a Mongol hut occupied by a Chinese about 20 miles further along the road, where I insisted upon undressing him for a complete examination of the leg and doing all possible for him. I found the leg not fractured but frightfully strained at the knee with much swelling down the calf. Therefore leaving the brandy bottle I made the occupant of the hut understand that he was to lightly massage it with a lotion of brandy in the hand and here we left him about 400 miles from the nearest possible medical attention and without the slightest comfort, to recover if possible, if not, then to pay the price for his trip across the Gobi. Our final wreck was in a stream about five miles from Urga. Here we foundered with 4 broken pistons out of 6 cylinders and were left to continue the rest of the journey on foot. It sounds like piling on the agony, but that 5 miles was something to be remembered, accomplished as it was in a gale laden with sand and

Many Small Rivers Had to be Crossed

snow, while to add to our discomfort many small rivers had to be crossed which provided me with a serious cold. We arrived however just at darkness and you can take it from me that had there been any other possible means of getting back to Peking I should have taken it.

09-350

Men and Events

J. E. de Ballard, of New York, has arrived in Shanghai to become credit manager of the Asia Banking Corporation.

Franklin H. Palmer, representative of the American Glue Company of Boston, Mass., is in Shanghai on business. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

Eldon Griffin, who has been a professor in a Japanese government college in Nagoya, Japan, and has been visiting in Shanghai, departed this week for his home in America.

Willys R. Peck, American Consul at Tsingtao, has been detailed for duty at the American legation at Peking and in consequence the American Consulate at Tsingtao is temporarily closed.

M. T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, departed on a month's trip touring Northern China on Thursday, July 17. Mr. Stauffer will lecture at the various summer resorts in China.

H. H. Petersen, who has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. war work with the British troops in Persia, Mespotamia and India, departed this week from Shanghai for his home in Chicago. He has been in war work for three years.

Chester P. Lincoln, formerly secretary to Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister at Peking, and later representative of the U. S. Shipping Board, has joined the Asiatic Department of the Grace China Company in New York.

According to the *Fourth Estate* of New York for June 14, Fred Clayton, a well-known American newspaper man, departed from New York on June 13 for Shanghai, China, where he will be connected with the Asia Banking Corporation.

J. A. Thomas managing director of the British-American Tobacco Co., Shanghai, departed from New York in June for London, where he will be for the coming year. His address will be c/ British-American Tobacco Co., 7 Millbank, London, S. W.

So far this month 29 newspapers in different parts of Japan have had issues confiscated by the authorities on the ground of having published articles or reports concerning the rice question and the rise in prices, says the *Jiji.—From the "North China Daily News."*

J. L. Cowen, Jr., formerly of the British-American Tobacco Co., Shanghai, departed for America on Tuesday, July 22. Mr. Cowen will enter the University of California at Berkley, Calif., this fall. He was formerly of the Shanghai American School.

C. D. Jordan, manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, of New York, arrived in Shanghai last week, where he will be located for several months. He is accompanied by Mrs. Jordan and his mother. They are staying temporarily at the Astor House Hotel.

Norwood F. Allman, formerly secretary of the American legation at Peking and later American Vice-Consul at Tientsin, has been appointed Vice-Consul-in-Charge at Tsinanfu, China, to take the place of Mr. Bickford who was forced to return home because of ill health.

Anthony H. Netzelaar, assistant export manager of Marshal, Wells & Co., of Portland, Oregon, one of the largest hardware, machinery and metal goods, etc., manufacturers and dealers on the Pacific Coast, is in Shanghai in connection with business for his firm. He is staying at the Kalee Hotel.

The Advertising Club of China will hold its first regular meeting on Wednesday, July 30, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, at 8.45 p.m. W.B. Kennett, solicitor of the British-American Tobacco Co., will address the meeting on the subjects of "Trade Marks and Copyrights in China."

The Oriental Press has issued during the week a 40-page pamphlet in the French language of which J. Em. Lemiere is the compiler or rather the translator, the subject matter being an article on "Napoleon and his Code" originally contributed by Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China to the *Harvard Law Review* of December 1918.

According to telegraphic advice received by the American Consulate-General here from the Department of State, all restrictions imposed by the United States censorship authorities upon the use of the cables terminated at 6 p. m. July 23. Advices have been received by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company's offices here that the British censorship ceased at 6 p. m. July 23 also.

William Harding, author of "A History of China," and an American writer who gained considerable reputation for articles on the China and Japan war, died in New York on June 14. Mr. Harding was born in England and went to America while quite young. He was connected with the Associated Press, *New York Times*, *New York World* and other publications.

Mrs. Earl B. Rose, accompanied by her two children, Robert and Harriette, left Saturday, July 19, on the *Ecuador* for a visit in the States. Mrs. Rose expects to return in December but will leave Robert in school at Lake Forest Academy. A delegation of Chinese boys and girls from the Shanghai Students' Union was at the jetty to bid Mrs. Rose and children *bon voyage*.

The summons issued against P. K. Chu, secretary of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, Shanghai, who was charged with allowing the exhibition at the offices of the Federation of certain printed matter detrimental to the peace of the International Settlement during the recent student strike, was withdrawn on Saturday, July 19, at the Mixed Court before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Tsang. S. Fessenden represented Mr. Chu and R. C. Faithfull represented the Police, who originally brought the charge.

V. V. Lebedjeff, president of the Lebedjeff Engineering and Supply Corporation of 227 Fulton Street, New York, is now on his way to Shanghai for the purpose of making trade connections for his firm in China. The Lebedjeff Company has been in business in New York for twenty years and has developed an extensive foreign trade, especially in Central and South America and also in Europe. Their principal lines are iron and steel products, machines and machine tools, wire of all kinds, maleable iron castings, engineers' equipment and supplies, railway equipment and electrical equipment.

Ninety-nine Chinese students are planning to depart for America, where they will enter various colleges, per s. s. *Shinyo Maru* on August 16. Eighty students will go from Tsing Hua College, Peking; six from St. John's University, Shanghai; eleven from Fuh Tan University, Shanghai; and two from Shanghai College, Yangtzepoo. Various local organizations are planning entertainments for the students before leaving for America. The Tsing Hua students will arrive in Shanghai about August 1 and will stay at the Y. M. C. A. Dormitory on Museum Road.

A pamphlet issued by the Chinese Government Railways, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line, has been issued giving information on the parcels service, ordinary, insured, and collect on delivery. It states that parcels may be booked through between the principal stations on the Chinese railways, also between China stations on the South Manchuria Railways and stations on the Imperial Government Railways of Japan *via* Chosen. The booklet gives complete information for the procedure of booking parcels and contains a table showing rates in dollars as are charged for parcels from Chinese railways and rates in yen for parcels booked from stations on South Manchuria and Imperial Japanese Railways.

On Monday, July 21, night at the American Club a *bon voyage* dinner was given by the Far Eastern American Bar Association to Judge Lobingier who is leaving soon for a brief trip to the United States. Vice-President Fessenden presided and speeches were made by the Judge who said that he had hoped to get away quietly but greatly appreciated the affair; and by Messrs. Fleming, Bassett, Holcomb and Judge Linebarger, who was elected to active membership and who announced his intention to spend the rest of his life in Shanghai. On Wednesday night, July 23, Judge and Mrs. Lobingier were the honor guests at a dinner given by Admiral Rodgers on board the flagship.

Details of the new Shanghai hotel to be erected opposite the Race Course by the Shanghai Hotels Co. Ltd., have been announced. The hotel will be ten stories high, the plans to be drawn by an architect in New York. There will be 500 rooms, a gymnasium, ball room, dining and grill rooms, theater, turkish baths, and having all of the modern conveniences found in American hotels. The purchase price of the site of the hotel was Tls. 385,000 and Tls. 1,500,000 have been appropriated for the building. A tiled terrace 40 feet wide will overlook the Race Course and is to extend along 300 feet of frontage on Nanking Road. The directors of the Shanghai Hotels Company Ltd. have announced that a modern hotel of 100 rooms will be built in Hankow.

Surplus American War Material For Sale

The American Chamber of Commerce of China is in receipt of a communication from the American Consul-General is Shanghai regarding surplus materials in the possession of the U. S. government at the close of the war which are now for sale. The list consists of twenty-three closely printed sheets itemizing the various classes of materials. The list starts out with 39,000 steel anvils, and continues on down the list including practically every possible item of merchandise from food to building materials. For example we find the government has for sale 2,000,000 cans of stringless beans; 3,000,000 pounds of army bread in canteens; 1 Primo camera; 25,000,000 ash cans; 7,000,000 cans of sweet corn; 1,000,000 pounds of corn meal; about 5,000,000 yards of blue denim; about 10,000,000 pairs of men's cotton drawers; about 35,000,000 pounds of flour; 2,000,000 pairs of gloves; 10,000, pairs of hand-cuffs; 3,000,000 cans corn-beef hash; 50,000 camp kettles; 3,000,000,000 feet of fir lumber; 1,000 floor mops; 5,000,000 cans of peas; 70,000 carpenter's pencils; 500,000 overcoats; 6,000,000 cans of Alaska salmon; 3,000,000 pairs of socks; about 15,000,000 undershirts; about 500 wrist watches. There are more than 1,000 articles in the list.

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Tsinanfu Notes

Dr. Chas. F. and Mrs. Johnson, of the East Suburb, returned on Thursday, July 17, from Peking where they made an extended visit with their daughters Mrs. Corbett and Mrs. Clark.

Rev. J. P. Bruce, president of Shantung Christain University, leaves on Monday, July 21, for Kuling where he will spend three weeks on University business.

Rev. Reuben Torrey, Jr., is both owner and chauffeur of a new Ford automobile. Mr. Torrey expects to use the machine in the country in connection with his evangelistic work.

R. T. Evans, professor of Law in Pei-Yang University, Tientsin, spent Saturday, July 19, in Tsinan with Mr. Allman, Acting American Consul.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott and their little boy left Tsinan for Peking on Saturday morning, July 19. Mr. Wolcott, who is sub-inspector of the Yang Chia Kau salt station, will be in the Capital for six weeks to relieve one of the members of the Peking Salt Gabelle staff.

July 20, 1919.

Annual Baseball Series Open

Large crowds have been present at the series of baseball games now being played at the Race Course, Shanghai. The series are being played between the Shanghai team, the Shanghai Navy, 4th Philippine Infantry from Manila, and the 15th U.S. Infantry from Tientsin. On Saturday, July 19, the first games were played, between the Shanghai team and the 15th U.S. Infantry, resulting in a score of Shanghai-4, Infantry-5; this game was followed by a game between the 4th Philippine Infantry and the Shanghai Navy team resulting in a score of Navy-4, Infantry-3. On Sunday, July 20, another double-header was played, between the U.S. Navy and the 15th U.S. Infantry, resulting in 15th Infantry-4, U.S. Navy-1; the game between Shanghai and the 4th Infantry resulted in Infantry-2 and Shanghai-1. On Monday, July 21, the 4th Philippine Infantry and the 15th U. S. Infantry played without scoring at the end of the first half of the ninth inning. On Tuesday, July 22, the game played between Shanghai and the U.S. Navy team resulted in a score of Shanghai-5 and Navy-0. The game played between the U. S. Navy and the 4th Philippine Infantry on Wednesday, July 23, resulted in a score of Infantry-9, Navy-0. On Thursday, July 24, a game was played between Shanghai and the 15th U.S. Infantry.

The annual series of baseball games played in Shanghai will close on Saturday, July 26.

Women's Work

American Woman's Club Helps Entertain Chezcho-Slovak Officers At French Club

A large number of members and their friends of the American Woman's Club were present at the French Club on Wednesday evening, July 23, when the American Woman's Club in cooperation with members of the Allied communities entertained the 600 Chezcho-Slovak soldiers who are in port *en route* to Marseilles per s. s. *Liverpool Maru* at dinner. The menu consisted of meat, potato salad, sandwiches, coffee and cake, and cigarettes. Most of the food was donated by various Allied firms in Shanghai and much money was donated from various people for the comforts of the soldiers. On Monday afternoon, July 21, the soldiers were entertained at the Race Course where they saw a baseball game played between the 15th Infantry from Tientsin, and the 4th Infantry from the Philippines. Ladies from the club served refreshments. On Wednesday afternoon, July 23, the French community planned to serve tea and refreshments at the French Club to the soldiers following a musical program, and on Tuesday evening, July 22, the soldiers were entertained by the Russian community at the Russian Assembly Hall, where refreshments were served and a musical program was given. Those acting as chairmen of the various committees of the American Woman's Club having in charge the dinner were the following:

Cake—Mrs. R. J. Clark, Astor House.
Meats—Mrs. Seeman, Nanyang College.
Baked Beans—Mrs. S. F. Jones, 298 Avenue Joffre.
Bread—Mrs. Clapp, 23 Whangpoo Road.
Potato Salad—Mrs. W. F. Johnstone, 10 Rue Moliere.

Some of the donations to the Chezcho-Slovak soldiers were:

60 lb. cocoa, 69 lb. chocolate, 85 lb. biscuits, 10 lb. tea, 30 lb. sugar, 1 parcel linen, and 9,000 cigarettes—received from Mme. Thaddee de Krzywoszewski.

30,000 cigarettes from Wallem & Co., per B. Rein.

5,000 cigarettes from Tobacco Products Corporation.

2,400 cigarettes from Pacific Coast Steel Co.

1 case cigarettes from Rogers, Brown & Co.

2 bundles clothing from "Sonja."

300 cheroots, 4 boxes tea, 70 bottles pickles, and 51 shirts—received from B. A. C.

美國如何能助中國

歐戰之結果美國獨較其他聯合國爲多幸運且幸運之途不一尤以經濟方面爲特甚工業與人力之發展國民愛國精神之滋長亦最彰著今就實業財政及軍事之進步而論美國已儕於世界領袖國之林矣

天既以此幸福賜美國美國人民不願獨私其利而願用其偉大權能以助幸運不逮吾美之民族並願用其富源以重建歐洲之殘破更願用其餘力以助他國如中國者俾其發展國力將來對於世界人類亦有所貢獻

美國於此次戰爭中未嘗取得任何新土地亦不欲得他國之土地若一千九百年美國與西班牙戰爭而得之菲律濱羣島今決許其獨立換言之卽以菲人所有者還諸菲人也今美國籌備一切實際上已完備故願以種種方法贊助中國美國人民向因從事於本國之發展遂罕注意於他國因此美國大多數人民對於中國情形不甚了了美國極願扶助中國然中國必須以美國如何能助中國之道告諸美人方可著手進行本報三年前始設於上海目的在能以美國情形告華人又以中國情形告美人且在華美人所主撰之雜誌祇有一密勒氏評論報而已

今爲增進本報之効役起見特行徵文之舉題爲美國如何能助中國佳卷第一名獎洋念五元第二名獎洋十五元第三名獎洋十元以下十名各送閱本報一年此項徵文專爲華人而設每篇不得逾一千字華英文均可期限本年九月一號截止凡得獎者姓名及原文均在本報宣布再應徵者不限于定閱本報諸君且徵文期內人人可享特價利益卽付洋五元可閱報七月是也一切投稿均請寄交上海愛多亞路一百十三號密勒氏評論報主筆收爲荷

上海密勒氏評論報主筆鮑啟

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ku Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

2 cases soap from Brunner Mond & Co., Ld.

120 bottles lemon juice from Reid, Evans & Co.

82 shirts from the Italian Women's Association, and various other parcels from anonymous givers.

American Junior Red Cross Contributes to Foochow Cholera Epidemic

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the American Junior Red Cross held on Saturday, July 19, a contribution of Mex. $500 was voted to be used in giving relief to children suffering from the cholera epidemic at Foochow. An urgent call from the Foochow Chapter of the American Red Cross for financial aid to establish an American Red Cross Hospital was recently received by the Shanghai Chapter. It was reported that hundreds of Chinese were dying each day from cholera. It was also decided at the meeting to have printed for immediate free distribution in Foochow 10,000 copies of a pamphlet on cholera published by the Joint Council of Public Health. This pamphlet tells how cholera is carried from one person to another and how the spread of the disease may be prevented. It was also decided to have printed 5,000 copies of this pamphlet for free distribution in Shanghai as a preventive against the spread of this dreaded disease in this city.

The Junior Committee is having published in the Chinese language a set of four Red Cross books entitled: "The Work and the Spirit of the Red Cross," "How to Live," "The Sanitation of the Home," "The Sanitation of the Village." The first three are now ready for sale. School teachers all over China are being urged to adopt one or more of these books as text books in their schools. With the reorganization of the Chinese Red Cross Society it is hoped that soon a Junior department of the Society may be organized with which the American Juniors will be glad to cooperate.

Women and Events

The death occurred at Marseilles of Mrs. Wavell, the wife of Capt. H. A. Wavell of Shanghai, at the age of 42 years.

Mrs. C. L. Boynton and son, 213 North Szechuen Road Extension, departed for Kuling on Friday, July 18, where they will spend the summer, returning to Shanghai in September.

The senior classes of the Y. M. C. A. Swimming School will have a swimming contest on Wednesday, July 30, at 8.30 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium, North Szechuen Road.

Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the American Woman's Club, and members of the club desire to extend thanks to those contributing food or money to the success of the dinner given for the Czecho-Slovak soldiers at the French Park on July 23.

It has been announced that the following contributions have been received for the Institution for the Chinese Blind, Edinburgh Road: The Shanghai Benevolent Association per Wong I-ding, Mex. 300; Miss A. Eickmeyer, Mex. $25; Mrs. Nutchell, Mex. $5.

The Chinese Navy Club, occupying the building formerly known as Bickerton's Hotel, Bubbling Well Road, was informally opened on Saturday, July 19, for the use of officers of the Chinese Navy. Admiral K. K. Liang is Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy.

On July 7 the Russian Red Cross at Omsk was re-established and has founded hospitals at several points. Sanitary detachments and ambulances are being organized. Several representatives of the Zemstvos and cities have been asked to join the organization so as to get in touch with the population.

The treasurer of the "Door of Hope" acknowledges further donations to the "Mary Fitch Memorial Sanatorium" amounting to Tls. 201.90 from the following: Mrs. A. Allison, Mrs. A. Foster, Miss M. C. White, Miss Hamlyn, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Z. F. How, Mrs. Y. H. Ban, Mrs. R. E. Lacey, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Wong, Miss Penrose, Mrs. Macphail, Miss Kate Carter and Mrs. Kate Rolph.

A party of seventy Germans, including 36 men, 23 women and 11 children, arrived in Japan recently from the South Sea Islands and are under the charge of the municipality in Yokohama. The party were brought to Japan under the control of the Japanese navy on a Chinese steamer which is under charter to the N.Y.K. Among the women are about ten nuns, who have been working in the missionary field in the South Sea Islands. The entire party will be returned to Germany.

A tennis-tea dansant will be given at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, Shanghai, on Sunday, July 27, from 5 to 8 p.m. Music will be furnished by the Carlton Orchestra. The tennis-tea dansant planned to be given at the Columbia Country Club on Wednesday, July 23, was postponed on account of the baseball game played between the 4th Philippine Infantry and the Shanghai Navy at the Race Course. The final match of the tennis tournament will be played on Sunday afternoon, July 27, at the club.

Flood Damage to Kin-Han Railway Due to Lack of Forests

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

GENERAL W. S. Y. Tinge, acting managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration, in an interview last week, expressed considerable regret for the recent inconvenience to the travelling public in consequence of a part of the line being damaged by the floods. His attention was then called to an article by J. Fisher in the *Central China Post* complaining in strong terms against the railway authorities, and in reply he said that had Mr. Fisher known the cause of the flood which was responsible for the interruption of traffic on the line and the cause of the railway engineers being unable to repair the damages at once, he would have refrained from making this severe criticism.

Asked what was the cause of the floods which damaged the railway and why no step was taken beforehand to prevent the damages or to repair them quickly afterwards, Director Tinge, who is also director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and concurrently in charge of the Aviation Department of the Ministry of Communications, said:

"One cause of floods in the present case as in others is the deforestation of the mountains in the neighborhood of the line. The railway authorities cannot be held accountable for the interruption of traffic due to such floods. The line as you know runs almost in a straight Peking-Hankow direction and traverses a territory watered by more than fifty rivers of all sizes. These rivers flow downwards from the high mountains on the west of the railway to the low plains on the east, and directly cross the railway. During the freshet, they flow in rapid torrents.

"Our railway practically lying at the foot of the mountain ranges thus serves as a sort of dam and has to stand against the force of waters from the numerous rivers which are often reinforced by rainfalls in the four provinces of Central China. At ordinary times, the waters can easily flow along the channels under the bridges of the railway specially constructed for the purpose. But, during the freshet, like that of 1917, when they overflowed their banks, turned the neighboring regions into an open sea, and swept over the whole railway in their front, no amount of precautionary measures would be of any use. Hence traffic was interrupted for weeks and months in the fall of that year. A smaller flood occurred a few weeks ago, and interruption of traffic caused thereby was likewise beyond the control of the railway authorities, much as they desired to prevent it by taking every conceivable measure.

"The solution of the flood problem in that section of the country through which the Peking-Hankow Railway passes will mean the removal of a principal factor accountable for occasional annoyance and inconvenience to travellers. Realizing the importance and seriousness of the problem, the railway has already made a large contribution towards its solution. I refer to the planting of trees under its direct auspices in areas measuring 260 square *li* or 33 square miles for the prevention of floods as well as for railway timber supply. Our program provides for the expenditure of a large amount of money during the next forty years for this purpose. What the railway has done, is doing or contemplates doing may well be considered as its full share in the work of solving the problem.

"I am however glad to learn that several organs in the provinces for the prevention of floods have been trying to remedy this deplorable condition, and that the Central government is also taking an active interest in preventive measures. Unquestionably, the flood problem properly belongs to these authorities, and their solution of it will immensely benefit the travelling public as much as the railway.

"Lack of requisite materials has been seriously embarrassing us. This railway has been unable to get them from abroad on account of the war, and without them it cannot make repairs as fast as it ought to. The damage caused by the 1917 floods resulted in the destruction of over twenty bridges, nearly three hundred washouts and the demolition of miles of rails. It was an immense task to repair these damages even if the railway authorities had full facilities to do so. Unfortunately in 1917 as well as in the year following, there was a great scarcity of necessary materials.

"Although orders were placed with Jardine, Matheson & Company and Andersen, Meyer & Company for railway materials in January of 1918, yet these firms were unable to deliver them as much as urgently needed. Even to-day, much important materials ordered from them have not yet arrived. What else could this Administration do under such embarrassing circumstances, beside making tem-

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

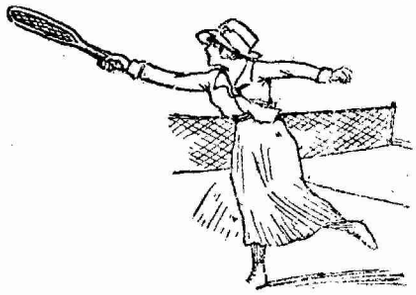
This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.



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porary beds, temporary bridges and temporary repairs? This explains why there were flood damages to the railway last year and this year even though the floods were much smaller than those of 1917.

"I would consider the lack of time as another cause for inability of the Administration immediately to cope with the situation arising from the floods. There are many things to be done beforehand in order to make the road safer and freer from the effect of rains and inundations. Better railway beds are being built, new tracks planned, more bridges constructed, millions of trees planted all along the line, and many other important improvements contemplated or already started. In fact, the Administration is doing everything within its power to make the road safer to the travelling public. But these improvements require time and it is too early to expect results. That is why new damages occasionally result from the floods and why the railway authorities are accused of making no efforts to prevent them.

"I hope that these few explanations of some of the real causes responsible for the occasional interruption of traffic on the Kin-Han line will answer your question, and that the travelling public will take them into due consideration whenever they experience inconvenience from the Peking-Hankow Railway in consequence of the inundations."

Peking, July 19, 1919.

British Shipbuilding Far Behind American

Lloyd's Register just issued in Great Britain for the first quarter of 1919 shows there is twice the amount of merchant shipping under construction in America than in the United Kingdom, according to the American Chamber of Commerce in London in a special bulletin issued on May 3. Shipbuilding conditions in Great Britain are nevertheless very favorable. The total amount under construction at the end of March in Allied and neutral countries is given by the Register as 7,796,266 tons. Of this Britain's share was 2,254,845 tons compared with 4,185,523 tons in the United States. British construction included 603 steel steamers of 2,220,816 tons, and a remainder of 39 ferro concrete barges, one motor vessel and 49 steel sailing ships. The number of large vessels under construction is considered a particularly favorable sign: four between 10,000 and 12,000 tons, eight between 12,000 and 15,000 tons, six between 15,000 and 20,000 tons, and four between 20,000 and 25,000 tons.

Comparison with the figures for June 1914—the last quarterly period before the war—shows that while figures for the United Kingdom have risen by 500,000 tons, the tonnage building elsewhere has increased by more than 4,000,000 tons. The increase is really greater as Germany and Austria were included in the earlier figures and not in the latter. The American Chamber in London points out that the 4,185,523 tons of the United States constitutes 75 per cent of the total construction outside the United Kingdom. *The* (London) *Times* says "the tremendous development in shipbuilding in the United States is indicated by the fact that the tonnage now under construction is more than 28 times the amount in June 1914. Making every allowance for all shortcomings, the expansion of the American shipbuilding industry within so short a time remains a most remarkable achievement, and the effect of the entry of many of the newly built ships into a number of trades is already being felt."

Important Improvements in U. S. Consular and Trade Service in China

Information from the U. S. State and Commerce Departments at Washington were received in China this week to the effect that important changes and improvements are soon to be made in the American Consular Service in China. The Student's Interpreter Corps maintained at Peking for the training of young men for the government's service is to be reorganized and important improvements in salaries, examinations and promotions are to be effected immediately. The improvements are expected to immediately bring into the government's service an especially desirable class of college graduates who will now find the government's service in China an attractive field for work. In the past the government has been unable to hold its consular officials because of the superior salaries offered by business houses to specially trained men. In addition to the foregoing action, the Department of Commerce is sending to China Lynn W. Meekins, who has had charge of the Bureau's

department offices in Chicago and New York, to be stationed here permanently as Trade Commissioner to act as assistant to Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache at Peking. In addition to this, Mr. Arnold will be supplied with additional stenographic and clerical assistance for his office. There is also a probability that the Commercial Attache will be supplied with facilities for opening permanent offices in Shanghai and at other points in China. The foregoing action of the government is largely due to recent representations made by the American Chamber of Commerce of China and other organizations in China.

Commercial and Financial Notes

According to the *Japan Advertiser*, the Tokio Kisen Kaisha is arranging to inaugurate a direct passenger and freight service from Japan to San Francisco without calling at Hawaii. The *Tenyo Maru*, the *Shunyo Maru* and the *Korea Maru*, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, have been subsidized by the government; however the *Siberia Maru* is free and it is being planned that she will operate the direct service from Japan to San Francisco.

The total revenue returned by the Chinese Government Railways for the ten-day period between May 21 and 31 was $2,324,675, a decrease of $275,617 as compared with the return for the same period last year. The accumulated total since the first of the year, however, shows an increase over last year of $711,447, amounting to 2.16 per cent. The accumulated total of traffic train miles run since January 1 is 5,015,826, an increase of 151,425, or 3.02 per cent.

According to American Consul-General Scidmore, at Yokohama, orders for 2,000,000 young persimmon trees have been received from the United States by foreign trade Japanese merchants at Yokohama. For many years dried persimmons have been exported from Yokohama to the United States in large quantities. It is reported that during last year a method for extracting astringent juice from persimmons was invented in the United States, and this prompted the order for the young persimmon trees.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates held in Shanghai July 18, N. G. Maitland, who presided, mentioned in the course of his address to the assembled shareholders that the result of the year's working showed a loss of Tls. 16,462.09, but that of this amount the sum of Tls. 10,016.64 represented interest on debentures. The f. o. b. cost of production showed an increase on the estimates of 2d. per pound, mostly due to the disorganization of the work on the estate by reason of the epidemic of influenza.

According to R. C. Morton, general agent for the Orient of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and brother of Capt. H. E. Morton, manager of the Shanghai Hotels Ltd., Shanghai, plans have been made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company engineers for four trans-Pacific liners to carry 1,950 passengers and 12,000 tons of cargo, as soon as the United States government announces a definite desire as to the future of the Shipping Board. The new liners will carry 300 first-class, 150 second-class and 1,500 steerage passengers. The ships' sea speed is announced as 22 knots. A weekly service to the Orient is planned with liners sailing from San Francisco to Honolulu, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan ports. It is announced that the present steamers operated by the company may be used as intermediate steamers or be used to run to India ports, according to Mr. Morton.

An incorporation of the American United Retail Stores Association is planning to operate a chain of stores throughout Europe, South America and the Orient, according to a recent press report. The capital stock of the organization is incorporated under the laws of Delaware, and will consist of 100,000 shares of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock of no par value and 1,160,000 shares of common, also of no par value. General offices have been established at 511 Fifth Avenue, New York City. James B. Duke, formerly president of the American Tobacco Company, is associated in the new enterprise with George J. Whelan, who is the directing influence behind the Tobacco Products and the United Cigar Stores Company. These two men were closely allied in the old American Tobacco Company and have joined to make the new enterprise a success. Mr. Whelan has been elected president of the new company, with W. R. Perkins, vice-president. The directors are the president and vice-president, James B. Duke and Sidney S. Whelan.

New Books and Publications

The Allies in China

Peking Dust, by Ellen N. La Motte. New York: The Century Company.

THESE letters of Ellen La Motte from China are sifted full of the fine, flying ubiquitous dusty gossip of Peking, rumors from the legations, rumors from the cities of Manchus and Chinese, fulminations from foreign governments, international scandal from the four quarters of the earth. They are briefly and swiftly written, and they embody the natural reaction of a casual, disinterested observer to the workings of the inter-Allied plunderbund in China. The governments of Europe have usually managed to put a moral face on what they have done in the Far East, at any rate for the edification of citizens at home, but in Peking motives come into the open, and brigandage on a colossal scale is as a hold-up on Fifth Avenue.

The solid information given in "Peking Dust" is mostly first-hand, and though meager and journalistically treated, is certainly uncensored. We have heard a good deal from official sources and from the press about the imperialistic ambitions of Japan in China, but little or nothing in regard to the bullying demands and claims of the nations that fought with us in the war against Germany. It may be that Germany's distrust of Allied protestations of noble aims was founded to some extent on a knowledge of carefully veiled conditions in provinces other than Shantung. England, according to Miss La Motte, holds as concessions in Tibet, Szechuen, Kwantung and sections of the Yangtze Valley 27.8 per cent of all China. Before the war the holdings of other Powers amounted to 3.4 per cent for France, 1.37 per cent for Germany, 4.3 per cent for Japan, and 42.3 per cent for Russia. The total area under foreign influence came to 79 per cent. It would be difficult to ascertain whether Russia still holds or wishes to hold any of her former

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concessions. Japan has taken over Shantung, increasing her area to 5.6 per cent.

The others have not merely held on. Two years after the beginning of the war with Germany, while all eyes were turned toward Belgium, France coolly occupied three hundred and thirty-three acres in the heart of the city of Tientsin. "The attack, or charge, or party of occupation, whatever you choose to call it, was led in person by the French Charge d'Affaires, at the head of a band of French soldiers. They seized and arrested all the Chinese soldiers on duty in the district, put them in prison, and in the name of the Republic of France annexed three hundred and thirty-three acres of Chinese soil to the overseas dominion of the great republic!" Peking and Tientsin were in uproar, the papers printed nothing but protests, every Chinese servant quit the seized quarter, a run was started on the French bank that came near ruining it, a boycott of French goods was declared. Then the French government threatened an indemnity for all loss to mercantile houses, the press was muzzled by foreign interference, the matter sank in public discussion from an outrage to an affair, from an affair to an incident, and France had her way in Tientsin. The excuse for the act was that France had asked for the district as long ago as 1902 and several times afterward. The strike of the servants brought on a new and humiliating vassalage. The French Consul-General published an ordinance to the effect that "every Chinese employed in the French Concession is obliged to have a little book containing his name, age, place of birth, and so on, together with his photograph and fingerprints."

To the list of English injustices must be added the opium intrigue of 1917 and the twelve demands by means of which she frightened China into entering the war. The cynical attitude of Japan toward Chinese autonomy is too well known to require comment. The United States has been at least superficially fair, and her reward is to be less hated than any other of the Great Powers. For China has seen herself eaten alive by capitalistic nations, and has learned that every proposal from them, however straightforward in seeming, carries with it some insidious leverage for exploitation. As such a lever she will view the conditions that accompany the loan of the Allied consortium, and she will be right. A way will be found as of old to make her pay dearly for her railroads.—*M. A. in the "New Republic," June 7.*

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Miss M. W. Kendall, Pittsburgh; J. L. Kendall, Jr., Pittsburgh; J. W. Kendall, Washington; P. M. Luce, New York; F. M. Merritt; G. Berkins, Tongshan; R. C. Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. L. Brissell, New York; M. J. Smith, New York; Gandossi; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. King; Miss A. McCracken; Mrs. J. E. Lewis; Mrs. D. E. Miller; T. Callett, Vancouver; Surg.-Lt. R. E. Cameron; Lt.-Comdr. Huntley; J. L. Jeffcoat; J. H. Moore; W. Adamson; J. H. Daniel; J. T. Allen; C. Reid; A. H. Rousch; A. H. Metrelaar, Portland; W. G. Lebedoff, Manchester; F. H. Palmen, Japan; Jos. Eichwald, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Root, New York; J. W. Banmohl, New York; E. Meeks; Wm. Dougles; E. L. Howard; R. P. Roseman; Mr. and Mrs. Daniloff, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Tsakoff, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Serbenovitch, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Geichton, Hongkong; Mrs. Corbett, Changsha; E. S. Carrell, Nantungchow; C. S. Whittier, New York; F. H. Weber, Wuhu; A. J. Keefe, Swatow; K. R. Snow; Mrs. C. D. Warfield, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. Williams, New York; Mrs. K. Smith; Mrs. R. O. Bauch; G. A. Beetz, Manila; E. H. Yost, Manila; W. Nassmith, Manila; E. E. Brown, Manila; Lt.-Comdr. Bell-Syer, H. M. S. *Gnat*; H. D. Moore; Roy McFarlen; Comdr. G. B. Harford.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Patson, Tientsin; John A. Connolly, New York; P. Hyman, New York; E. G. Byrne, Dayton; A. Holatein, Tientsin; F. J. Harrison, Nanking; T. Van Ketwich, Hongkong; D. T. Keogh; Philip M. Luce, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Pearce, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. E. Rouffart, Tientsin; Geo. R. Allen, Seoul; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Buckman, U.S.A.; General Serbinovitch, Colombo; General and Mrs. Daniloff, Colombo; Capt. Oscar Lane, s.s. *Pearl Shell*; Carl Larsen, Shanghai; G. G. Qccurti, Hongkong.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: C. R. Hanson, Tsingtao; J. H. Humperley, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gunder, Los Angeles; J. D. Gunder, Los Angeles; C. W. Cumming, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark, Los Angeles; Gen. and Mrs. J. D. Visser, Vladivostock; Bhogwandes Madhordas, Hongkong; Master Madhordas, Hongkong; Miss Madhordas, Hongkong; Capt. G. Ramsland, Chingwantao; A. Ross, Ichang; Oder; Brinberg; Richard T. Evans, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Britton, Jr., Piedmont; Capt. K. E. Tuebben, s.s. *Shengking*.

In the United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

July 16, 1919; Cause No. 802; In re Last Will and Testament of Lus D. Cooper, deceased; order; oath of executrix; letters testamentary.
" 18, " Cause No. 802; In re Last Will and Testament of Lus D. Cooper, deceased; consent to appointment of executrix.
" 18, " Cause No. 777; Yut Sae Chang & Co. v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; answer.
" 19, " Cause No. 803; U. S. v. F. Endaya; summons.
" 19, " Cause No. 804; U. S. v. A. B. Zumbilla; summons.
" 19, " Cause No. 805; U. S. v. F. George; summons.
" 19, " Cause No. 773; In re Last Will and Testament of Jennie L. Cody, deceased; inventory.
" 21, " Cause No. 806; Oriental Press v. Robert Dollar Co.; petition.
" 22, " Cause No. 806; Oriental Press v. Robert Dollar Co.; summons.
" 22, " Cause No. 798; Steele v. American Trading Company; plea in abatement.
" 22, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company; notice of motion.
" 23, " Cause No.609; In re Last Will and Testament of George Derby, deceased; petition.
" 23, " Cause No. 587; In re Last Will and Testament of Mary Lattimore, deceased; petition; receipts.

Hearings:

July 21, 1919; Cause No. 803; U. S. v. F. Endaya.
" 21, " Cause No. 804; U. S. v. A. B. Zumbilla.
" 21, " Cause No. 805; U. S. v. F. George.
" 23, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company; on motion.

Judgments and Orders:

July 18, 1919; Cause No. 700; Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung; decision.
" 21, " Cause No. 803; U. S. v. F. Endaya; fine.
" 21, " Cause No. 804; U. S. v. A. B. Zumbilla; fine.
" 21, " Cause No. 805; U. S. v. F. George; fine.
" 22, " Cause No. 763; In re petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Company; declaring company bankrupt and directing distribution of assets.
" 23, " Cause No. 728; In re Last Will and Testament of Lewis W. Mustard, deceased; directing distribution.
" 23, " Cause No. 587; In re Last Will and Testament of Mary Lattimore, deceased; discharging administrator.
" 23, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company; directing taking of further evidence.

Assignments for Hearing:

July 28, 1919; Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company.

JOHN DAVIS, PLAINTIFF, vs. TSU EU SUNG, CARRYING ON BUSINESS AS THE HOA SUN IRON WORKS, DEFENDANT

(*Filed July 18, 1919*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Contracts:** *Interpretation.* "A guarantee" in a contract for the construction of tobacco cutters "that the said machines are in good working condition." must be construed as limited to the time of delivery.

2.—:—: A further provision that "this agreement * * shall terminate" upon delivery and payment relieves the contractor from liability for subsequent occurrences.

3.—: *Evidence* examined and found insufficient to show that "at the time of such delivery the said machines were not in working order and could not be used."

4.—: *Damages:* Loss of profits constitutes a proper item of damage for a breach of contract only so far as it was reasonable within the contemplation of the parties when the contract was made.

5.—:—: Profits from collateral enterprises or subcontracts are not usually allowable.

Messrs. White-Cooper, Master & Harris, by Mr. Harris, for the Plaintiff.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Davies, for the Defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action for damages in the sum of Tls. 2500.00 for alleged breach of a written contract under which defendant constructed for plaintiff two tobacco cutting machines with a "guarantee * * that the said machines are in good working condition." It is undisputed that the machines were delivered and paid for by the time fixed but the petition alleges that "at the time of such delivery the said machines were not in working order and could not be used by plaintiff." This averment is expressly denied by the answer and is one which it is essential for plaintiff to establish by a preponderance of the evidence for it alone saved the petition from being demurrable.

Besides himself, who has had no experience with machinery, plaintiff called two witnesses—his Chinese workman and the draftsman, formerly a machinist, who repaired the machines. The latter testifies that there were certain original defects but admits that he did not know the condition of the machines prior to the time he was called which was six weeks or more after delivery. However he was able to repair all defects for Tls. 78.00 so that the machines have worked satisfactorily ever since.

Plaintiff's Chinese workman stated that he knew nothing about machinery, except that he does know when a machine cuts properly, that he noticed trouble at the test; that he tried to adjust the knife and that a foreigner who worked with him (but was not called as a witness) tried many times but that the trouble was not the same for both machines and that they did cut some tobacco.

On the other hand defendant, who is a machinist, trained in America, where he was born, testifies that he was present at the installation of the machines; that they worked properly at first and cut all the tobacco on hand; that several days later plaintiff telephoned him that they were not working properly; that defendant found that plaintiff's workmen did not know how to

adjust the machines; and that the trouble was one of defective adjustment and tightening of the screws. In this connection it should be noted that the repairer also laid stress on the lack of adjustment which, of course, is not an inherent defect. Two other Chinese witnesses were called by defendant, and both testify that they were present at the beginning and that the machines worked properly and did cut tobacco. The one not in plaintiff's employ, says that they "worked very well" and the other states that later the screws were too tight but that when he adjusted them the machines worked properly.

Upon this testimony we could not find that plaintiff has met the burden of showing that the "machines were not in working order and could not be used" *at the time of delivery*. For the "guarantee" of the contract that "the said machines *are* in good working condition" cannot be construed as operating from any later date than that. Morever the further provision that "this agreement * * shall terminate" upon delivery and payment, while it may not mean all that defendant contends for, clearly relieves him from liability for occurrences *after* such delivery. Defendant was certainly not bound to keep the machines in repair nor to provide skilled workmen to operate them. Indeed there is authority [1] for the proposition that acceptance in such a case after opportunity to inspect waives all patent defects. It is true that plaintiff, under an independent contract, was having a shaft constructed without which the machines could not be tested, but if he chose to accept delivery before such test could be made it was not plaintiff's fault.

II

But even were it established that at the time of delivery the machines needed the rather minor repairs which were subsequently made we would not be justified in allowing the damages here claimed which consist mainly in profits which plaintiff claims he could have made during the period of several weeks between the delivery of the machines and the making of said repairs. Plaintiff testifies that the cutting capacity of the machines was about 1,200 pounds per day and that he made a profit of ten cents per pound, and he claims a total of Tls. 2,500.00 or about three times the total value of both machines.

The rule as to the measure of damages in such a case was stated as follows by Baron Alderson in a decision [2] which has since become classic:

> "Where two parties have made a contract which one of them has broken, the damages which the other party ought to receive in respect of such breach of contract should be such as may fairly and reasonably be considered either arising naturally, i. e., according to the usual course of things, from such breach of contract itself, or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties, at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it. Now, if the special circumstances under which the contract was actually made were communicated by the plaintiffs to the defendants, and thus known to both parties, the damages resulting from the breach of such a contract, which they would reasonably contemplate, would be the amount of injury which would ordinarily follow from a breach of contract under these special circumstances so known and communicated. But, on the other hand, if these special circumstances were wholly unknown to the party breaking the contract, he, at the most, could only be supposed to have had in his contemplation the amount of injury which would arise generally, and in the great multitude of cases not affected by any special circumstances, from such a breach of contract. For, had the special circumstances been known, the parties might have specially provided for the breach of contract by special terms as to the damages in that case; and of this advantage it would be very uniust to deprive them."

This doctrine has generally been adopted in the United States [3] and is the established rule of this Court. [4] It is also substantially the same as that of the Civil Law [5] from which indeed it appears to have been derived. [6]

There is nothing in the contract itself nor in any evidence before us to indicate that any "special circumstances" were disclosed to defendant as regards the intended use of the machines which he undertook to construct nor that the existence of what was at most a minor defect would impose upon him a loss of three times the amount which he was to receive therefor. On the contrary defendant testifies that even when he went to install the machines he found very little tobacco at plaintiff's place of business and the latter admits that he purchased none until after the machines were delivered. His claim is that tobacco was always purchasable and that he had opportunities (of which, however, no details are given) to fill profitable orders after the machines could be started. But the rule as to such a claim is thus stated in a work of authority:

> "The gains or profits of collateral enterprises or subcontracts are, as a rule, too speculative and contingent to afford an element of recovery in the case of a breach of the primary contract. Further, they are ordinarily not the natural and probable consequence of such breach." [7]

Upon the evidence before us, therefore, we cannot find that plaintiff has made a case for damages and it is accordingly considered and adjudged that he take nothing by his petition and that defendant recover his costs.

1 *Iowa.* Frey-Speckler Co. v. Iowa Brick Co., 104 Ia. 494, 73 N. W. 1051.
New York. Waeber v. Talbot, 167 N. Y. 48, 60 N. E. 288.
Oregon. Harrisburg Lumber Co. v. Washburn, 29 Or. 150, 44 Pac. 390; Vanderhoof v. Shell, 42, Or. 578, 72 Pac 126.
Texas. Wunsch v. Boldt, 4 Tex. Civ. App. 76, 15 S. W. 193.
Wisconsin. J. Thompson Mfg. Co. v. Gunderson, 106 Wis. 449, 82 N. W. 299; Ashland etc. Co. v. Shores, 105 Wis. 122; 81 N. W. 136; Laycock v. Moon, 97 Wis. 59, 72 N. W. 372; Cream City Co. v. Friedlander, 84 Wis. 53, 54 N. W. 28.

2. Hadley v. Baxendale, 2 C. L. R. 517, 9 Exch. 341, 18 Jur. 358, 23 L. J. Exch. 179, 2 Wkly. Rep. 302, 26 Eng. L. & Eq. 398, 5 Eng. Ruling Cases, 504 (1895).

3. Corpus Juris, XVII, 793 (81).
4. King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co., No. 619, May 10, 1918, Millard's Review, IV, 413.
5. *France*: Civ. Code, Art. 1150.
Germany: Civ. Code. Art. 252.
Japan: Civ. Code, Art. 416.
Louisiana: Rev. Civ. Code, Art. 1934 (1).
Spain: Civ. Code, Arts. 1105, 1107.
6. Bowas v. Pioneer Tow Line, 2 Sawy. U. S. 21, 30; 3 Fed. Cas. 1713.
7. Corpus Juris, XVII, 793, 794.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of LUS D. COOPER. Deceased.	Cause No. 802 Estate No. 298
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persona having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 18, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) ANNIE COOPER,
Executrix,
No. 4, Ezra Road,
Shanghai, China.

July 18 1919.